

PENAL CODE

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CHAPTER 1.

PRELIMINARY PROVISIONS.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6200. Title of code.	6207. Conviction must precede punishment.
6201. What acts are criminal.	6208. Jury must find degree of crime.
6202. Crime defined.	6209. Rule of construction.
6203. Crimes divided	6210. Punishment determined by the court.
6204. Felony defined.	6211. Punishments.
6205. Misdemeanor defined.	6212. Punishment of felony-.
6206. Objects of penal code.	6213. Punishment of misdemeanOr.

Title of code § 6200. This act shall be known as the penal code of the territory of Dakota.
s. 1, Pen. C. 6201. No act or omission shall be deemed criminal or punishable except as
What acts are criminal prescribed or authorized by this code, or by - some of the statutes which it specifies as
s. 2, Pen. C. continuing in force, or such laws as do not conflict with the provisions of this code.

Crime defined

s. 3, Pen. C.

.6202. A crime or public offense is an act or omission forbidden by law, and to which is annexed, upon conviction, either of the following punishments:
1. Death.
2. Imprisonment.
3. Fine.
4. Removal from office; or,
5. Disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit, under this territory.

Crimes divided.

s. 4, Pen. C.

§ 6203. Crimes are divided into:
1. Felonies.
2. Misdemeanors.

Felony defined.

s. 5, Pen. C.

§ 6204. A felony is a crime which is, or may be, punishable with death, or by imprisonment in the territorial prison.

Misdemeanor defined.

s. 6, Pen. C.

§ 6205. Every other crime is a misdemeanor.

Objects of penal code.

s. 7, Pen. C.

§ 6206. This code specifies the classes of persons who are deemed capable of crimes, and liable to punishment therefor; and defines the nature of the various crimes; and prescribes the kind and measure of punishment to be inflicted for each. The manner of prosecuting and convicting criminals is regulated by the code of criminal procedure.

Conviction must precede punishment.

s. 8, Pen. C.

§ 6207. The punishments prescribed by this code can be inflicted only upon a legal conviction in a court having jurisdiction.

Jury must find degree of crime.

s. 9, Pen. C.

§6208. Whenever a crime is distinguished into degrees, the jury, if they convict the prisoner, shall find the degree of the crime of which he is guilty.

Rule of construction.

s. 10, Pen. C.

6209. The rule of the common law that penal statutes are to be strictly construed, on to this code. All its provisions are to be construed according to the fair import of their terms, with a view to effect its objects and to promote justice.

Punishment determined by the court

s. 11, Pen. C.

§ 6210. The several sections of this code which declare certain crimes to be punishable as therein mentioned, devolve a duty upon the court authorized to pass sentence, to determine and impose the punishment prescribed.

Punishments.

s. 12, Pen. C.

§ 6211. Whenever in this code the punishment for a crime is left undetermined between certain limits, the punishment to be inflicted in a particular case shall be determined by the court authorized to pass sentence, within such limits as may be prescribed by this code.

Punishment of felonies.

s.13, Pen. C.

§ 6212. Except in cases where a different punishment is prescribed by this code, or by some existing provision of law, every offense declared to be felony is punishable by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Punishment of misdemeanors.

s. 14, Pen. C.

§ 6213. Except in cases where a different punishment is prescribed by this code, or by some existing provisions of law, every offense declared to be a misdemeanor is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

CHAPTER 2.

OF PERSONS LIABLE TO PUNISHMENT FOR CRIME.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6214. Who are liable to punishment.	6220. Duress excuses what.
6215. Who are capable of committing crime.	6221. Subjection inferred from coverture.
6216. Intoxication as an element of crime.	6222. Subjection not inferred.
6217. Morbid propensity no defense.	6223. Inference of subjection may be rebutted.
6218. Insanity-Court may commit for.	6224. Public foreign ministers exempt.
6219. Involuntary acts.	

Who are liable to
punishment.
s. 15, Pen. C.

§ 6214. The following persons are liable to punishment under the laws of this territory:

1. All persons who commit, in whole or in part, any crime within this territory.
2. All who commit theft out of this territory, and bring, o are found with the property stolen, in this territory.
3. All who, being out of this territory, abduct or kidnap, by force or fraud, any person, contrary to the laws of the place where such act is committed, and bring, send, or convey such person within the limits of this territory, and are afterward found therein.
- 4, being out of this territory, cause or aid, advise or encourage, another person, causing an injury to any person or property within this territory by means of any act or neglect which is declared criminal by this code, and who are afterward found within this territory.

Who are capable of
committing crimes.
s. 16, Pen. C

§ 6215. All persons ' are capable of committing crimes, except those belonging to the following classes:

1. Children under the age of seven years.
 2. Children of the age of seven years, but under the age of fourteen years, in the absence of proof that at the time of committing the act or neglect charged against them, they knew it wrongfulness.
 3. Idiots.
 4. Lunatics, insane persons, and all. persons of unsound mind, including persons temporarily or partially deprived of reason, upon proof that at the time of committing the act charge against them they were incapable of knowing its wrongfulness.
 5. Persons who committed the act, or made the omission charged, under an ignorance or mistake of fact which disproves any criminal intent. But ignorance of the law does not excuse from punishment for its violation.
 6. Persons who committed the act charged without being conscious thereof.
- Persons who committed the act. or made the omission charged, while under involuntary subjection to the power o superiors.

Intoxication as an
element of crime.
s. 17, Pen. C.

§ 6216. No act committed by a person while in a state of voluntary intoxication, shall be deemed less criminal by reason of his having been in such condition. But whenever the actual existence of any particular purpose, motive or intent, is a necessary element to constitute any particular species or degree o crime, the jury may take into consideration the fact that the accused was intoxicated at tile time, in determining the purpose, motive or intent, with which he committed the act.

Morbid propensity
no defense.
s. 18, Pen. C.

§ 6217. A morbid propensity to commit prohibited acts, existing in the mind of a person who is not shown to have been incapable of knowing the wrongfulness of such acts, forms no defense to a prosecution there for.

Insanity-Court may
commit for.
s. 19, Pen. C.

§ 6218. When a jury have returned a verdict acquitting a defendant upon the ground of insanity, the court may thereupon, if the defendant be in custody, and they deem his discharge dangerous to the pub] is safety, order him to be committed to the territorial lunatic asylum, or to the care of such person or persons as the court may direct, till he become sane.

Involuntary acts.
s. 20, Pen. C.

§ 6219. The involuntary subjection to the power of a superior which exonerates a person charged with a criminal act or omission from punishment therefor, arises either from:

- 1. Duress; or,
- 2. Coverture.

Duress excuses, what.
s. 21, Pen. C.

§ 6220. The duress which excuses a person from punishment who has committed a prohibited act or omission must be an actual compulsion by use of force or fear.

Subjection inferred
from coverture.
s. 22, Pen. C.

§ 6221. A subjection sufficient to excuse from punishment may be inferred in , from the fact of coverture, whenever she committed the act charged in the presence and with the assent of her husband, except where such act is a participation in:

- 1. Treason.
- 2. Murder
- 3. Manslaughter.
- 4. Maiming.
- 5. An attempt to kill.
- 6. Rape.
- 7. Abduction.
- 8. Abuse of children.
- 9. Seduction.
- 10. Abortion, either upon herself or another female.
- 11. Concealing the death of an infant, whether her own or that of another.
- 12. Fraudulently producing a false child, whether as her own or that of another.
- 13. Bigamy.
- 14. Incest.
- 15. The crime against nature.
- 16. Indecent exposure.
- 17. Obscene exhibitions of books and prints.
- 18. Keeping a bawdy or other disorderly house.
- 19. Misplacing a railway switch; or,
- 20. Obstructing a railway track.

Subjection when not
inferred.
s. 23, Pen. C.

§ 6222. In ,case of the crimes enumerated in the last section, the wife is not excused from punishment by reason of her subjection to the power of her husband, unless the facts proved show a case of duress as defined in section 6220.

Inference of subjection
may be rebutted.
s. 24, Pen. C.

§ 6223. The inference of subjection arising from the fact of coverture may be rebutted by any facts showing that in committing the act charged the wife acted freely.

Public foreign
ministers exempt.
s. 25, Pen. C .

§ 6224. Ambassadors and other public ministers from foreign governments accredited to the president or the government of the United States, and recognized by it according to the laws of the United States, with their secretaries. messengers, families and servants are not liable to punishment in this territory, but are to be returned to their own country for trial and punishment.

CHAPTER 3.
OF PARTIES TO CRIMES.

<u>Classification of parties.</u> s. 26, Pen. C.	<i>Section.</i> 6225. Classification of parties. 6226. Principals defined. 6227. Accessories defined. 6225. The parties to crimes are classified as. 1. Principals and, 2. Accessories. § 6226. All persons concerned in the commission of crime. whether it be felons. or misdemeanor, and whether they directly commit the act constituting the offense, or aid and abet in its commission, though not present, are principals. § 6227. All persons who, after the commission of any felony, conceal or aid the offender, with knowledge that he has committed a felony, and with intent that lie may avoid or escape from arrest, trial, conviction or punishment, are accessories. §6228. In misdemeanor, there are no accessories. § 6229. Except in cases where a different punishment is prescribed by law, an accessory to a felony is punish- able by imprisonment in a territorial prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.	<i>Section.</i> 6228. No accessories to misdemeanor. 6229. Punishment of accessories.
<u>Principals defined.</u> 27, Pen. C		
<u>Accessories defined</u> s. 28, Pen. C. No accessories to <u>misdemeanor.</u> s. 29, Pen. C. Punishment of. <u>accessories</u> s. 30, Pen. C		

CHAPTER 4.
OF CRIMES AGAINST RELIGION AND CONSCIENCE.

<u>Blasphemy defined.</u> s. 31, Pen. C.	<i>Section.</i> 6230. Blasphemy defined. 6231. Serious discussion not blasphemy. 6232. Blasphemy is a misdemeanor. 6233. Profane swearing. 6234. Punishment for profane swearing. 6235. Summary conviction for profane swear ing. 6236. Penalties, how collected. 6237. Obscene language, how punished. 6238. The Sabbath. 6239. Sabbath breaking. 6240. Day defined. 6241. Sabbath breaking defined.	<i>Section.</i> 6242. Sabbath labor. 6243. Persons observing other day as Sabbath. 6244. Public sports. 6245. Trades and employments. 6246. Public traffic. 6247. Serving process. 6248. Punishment for Sabbath breaking. 6249. Fines collected, how. 6250. Maliciously serving process on Sunday. 6251. Compelling form of belief. 6252. Preventing religious act. 6253. Disturbing religious meeting. 6254. Definition of disturbance.
Serious discussion <u>not blasphemy.</u> s. 32, Pen. C. Blasphemy a <u>misdemeanor.</u> s. 33, Pen. C <u>Profane swearing</u> s. 34, Pen. C. Punishment of <u>profane swearing.</u> s. 35, Pen. C. Summary conviction <u>or profane swearing.</u> s. 36, Pen. C.	§ 6230. Blasphemy consists in wantonly uttering or publishing words, casting contumelious reproach or profane ridicule upon God, Jesus Christ, the Holy Ghost, the holy scriptures, or the Christian religion. § 6231. If it appears beyond reasonable doubt that the words complained of we used in the course of serious discussion, and with intent to make known or recommend opinions entertained by the accused, such words are not blasphemy. 6232. Blasphemy is a misdemeanor. 6233. Profane swearing consists in any use of the name of God, or Jesus Christ, or the' Holy Ghost, either in imprecating divine vengeance upon the utterer, or any otherperson, or in light, trifling or irreverent speech. § 6234. Every person guilty of profane swearing is punishable by a fine of one dollar for each offense. § 6235. Whenever any profane swearing is committed in the presence and hearing of any justice of the peace, mayor, recorder, or alderman of any city, while holding a court, or under any other circumstances such as in the opinion of the magistrate amount to a gross violation of public decency, such	

magistrate may, in his discretion, immediately convict the offender. without any other proof.

Penalties, how
collected.

s. 37, Pen. C.

§ 6236. If the offender does not forthwith pay the penalties incurred, with the costs, or give security for their payment within six days, he shall be committed by warrant to the county jail for every offense, or for any number of offenses whereof he was convicted at one and the same time, for not less than one day, nor more than three days; there to be confined in a room separate from all other prisoners.

Obscene language,
how punished.

s. 1, c. 87, 1883.

§ 6237. If any person shall utter or speak any obscene or lascivious language or words in any public place, or in the presence of females, or in the presence of children under ten years of age, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof before any justice of the peace of this territory, he shall be liable to a fine of not more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than thirty days, or both, at the discretion of said justice.

The Sabbath.

s. 38, Pen. C.

Sabbath breaking.

s. 39, Pen. C.

Day defined.

s. 40, Pen. C.

Sabbath breaking
defined.

s. 41, Pen. C.

§ 6238. The first day of the week being by very general consent set apart for rest and religious uses, the law forbids to be done on that day certain acts deemed useless and serious interruptions of the repose and religious liberty of the community.

§ 6239. Any violation of this prohibition is Sabbath-breaking

§ 6240. Under the term "day" as employed in the phrase "first day of the week," in the seven sections following, is included all the time from midnight to midnight.

§ 6241. The following are the acts forbidden to be done on the first day of the week, the doing any of which is Sabbathbreaking:

1. Servile labor.
2. Public sports.
3. Trades, manufactures and mechanical employments.
4. Public traffic.
5. Serving process.

Sabbath labor

s. 42, Pen. C.

Persons observing

other day as Sabbath.

s. 44, Pen. C.

§ 6242. All manner of servile labor on the first day of the week is prohibited, excepting works of necessity or charity.

§ 6243. It is a sufficient defense in proceedings for servile labor on the first day of the week, to show that the accused uniformly keeps another day of the week as holy time, and does not labor upon that day, and that the labor complained of was done in such manner as not to interrupt or disturb other persons in observing the first day of the week as holy time.

Public sports

s. 45, Pen. C.

Trades and employments.

s. 46, Pen. C.

Public traffic.

s. 47, Pen. C.

§ 6244. All shooting, sporting, horse-racing, gaming or other public sports, upon the first day of the week, are prohibited.

§ 6245. All trades, manufactures and mechanical employments, upon the first day of the week, are prohibited.

§ 6246. All manner of public selling, or offering, or exposing for sale publicly, of any commodities upon the first day of the week, is prohibited, except that meats, milk and fish may be sold at any time before nine o'clock in the morning, and except that food may be sold to be eaten upon the premises where sold, and drugs and medicines and surgical appliances may be sold at any time of the day.

Serving process

s. 49, Pen. C.

§ 6247. All service of legal process of any description whatever, upon the first day of the week, is prohibited, except in cases of breach of the peace, or apprehended breach of the peace, or when sued out for the apprehension of a person charged with

Punishment for
Sabbath breaking.
s. 49, Pen. C.
Fines collected, how
-No exemption.
s. 50, Pen. C.

Maliciously serving
process on Saturday
observed as Sunday.
s. 51, Pen. C.

Compelling form
of belief.
s. 52, Pen. C.
Preventing religious act.
s. 53, Pen. C.

Disturbing religious
meeting.
s. 54, Pen. C.
Definition of disturbance.
s. 55, Pen. C.

crime, or except where such service shall be specially authorized by law.

§ 6248. Every person guilty of Sabbath-breaking is punishable by a fine of one dollar for each offense.

§ 6249. The fines prescribed in this chapter for profane swearing and for Sabbath-breaking, may be collected in the manner prescribed by law, for the collection of debts; but no property shall be exempt from execution which has been taken to satisfy any such fines and costs.

6250. Whoever maliciously procures any process in a civil action to be served on Saturday upon any person who keeps Saturday as holy time, and does not labor on that day, or serves upon him any process returnable on that day, or maliciously procures any civil action to which such person is a party to be adjourned to that day for trial, is guilty of a misdemeanor..

§ 6251. Any wilful attempt, by means of threats or violence, to compel any person to adopt, practice or profess any particular form of religious belief, is a misdemeanor.

6252 Every person who wilfully prevents, by threats or violence, another person from performing any lawful act enjoined upon or recommended to such person by the religion which he professes, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6253. Every person who wilfully disturbs, interrupts or disquiets any assemblage of people met for religious worship, by any of the acts or things hereinafter enumerated, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6254. The following are the acts deemed to constitute disturbance of a religious meeting:

1. Uttering any profane discourse, committing any rude or indecent act, or making any unnecessary noise, either within the place where such meeting is held, or so near it as to disturb the order and solemnity of the meeting.
2. Exposing to sale or gift any ardent or distilled liquors, or keeping open any huckster shop within one mile of the place where any religious society or assembly shall be actually convened for religious worship, and in any other place than such as shall have been duly licensed and in which the person accused shall have actually resided or carried oil business.
3. Exhibiting, within the like distance, any shows or plays without a license by the proper authority.
4. Engaging in, or aiding or promoting, within the like distance, any racing of animals or gaming of any description.
5. Obstructing in any manner, without authority of law, within the like distance, the free passage along any highway to the place of such meeting.

CHAPTER 5.
CRIMES AGAINST THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE.

Section:

- 6255. Giving or receiving bribe.
- 6256. Illegal influence.
- 6257. Betting upon election.
- 6258. Offers of office.
- 6259. Communicating an offer of office.
- 6260. Furnishing money for elections.
- 6261. Defrauding an elector of his vote.
- 6262. Obstructing electors at the polls.
- 6263. Double voting.
- 6264. Unqualified voting.
- 6265. Procuring unqualified voting.
- 6266. Same-Entering precinct.
- 6267. Voting out of precinct.
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- 6269. Convicted felon.
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- 6272. False statements upon registration.
- 6273. What constitutes a false statement.
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- 6275. Preventing public meeting.
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- 6277. Intimidating voter.
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- 6286. Falsely canvassing or certifying votes.
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- 6290. Election defined.
- 6291. Irregularities in election no defense.
- 6292. Not apply to local interference.
- 6293. Elections for determination of questions.
- 6294. Good faith a defense.
- 6295. Selling liquor on election day.

Giving or receiving bribe.

s. 56, Pen. C.

§ 6255. Every person who, by offering to give or by giving a bribe, to ally elector, or who by menace or any other corrupt means, either directly or indirectly attempts to influence such elector in giving his vote at any election, and every elector entitled to vote at such election who shall take or receive such bribe, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and not less than one hundred dollars, and be imprisoned in' the county jail not exceeding one year and not less than three months.

Illegal influence.

s. 57, Pen. C.

6256. Every person offering, giving or loaning to another any money, or other thing of value to induce him to influence any elector to vote in a particular way, or for any person at any such election, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Betting upon an election.

s. 58, Pen. C.

§6257. Every person who makes, offers, or accepts any bet or wager upon the result of any election, or upon the success or failure of any person or candidate, or upon the number of votes to be cast either in the aggregate, or for any particular candidate, or upon the vote to be cast by any person or persons, or upon the decision to be made by any inspector or canvasser, of any question arising in the course of an election, or upon any event whatever depending upon the conduct or result of an election, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Offers of office

s. 59, Pen. C.

6258 Every person who, being a candidate at any election, offers, or agrees to appoint or procure the appointment of any particular person or persons to office, as an] inducement or consideration to any person to vote for, to procure or aid in procuring the election of such candidate, is guilty of misdemeanor.

Communicating an offer of office.

s. 60, Pen C.

Furnishing money

for elections.

s. 61, Pen. C.

§ 6259. Every person who, not being a candidate, communicates any offer made in violation of the last section, to any person, with intent to induce him to vote for or to procure or aid in procuring the election of the candidate making the offer, is guilty of misdemeanor.

§ 6260. Every person, who with intent to promote the election, either of himself or of any other person, or candidate, either:

1. Furnishes, or engages to pay or deliver any money or property, for the purpose of procuring the attendance of voters at the polls, or for the purpose of compensating any person for procuring attendance of voters at the polls, except for the conveyance of voters who are sick, poor, or infirm; or,

2. Furnishes, or engages to pay or deliver any money or property, for any purpose intended to promote the election of any candidate, except for the expenses of holding and conducting public meetings for the discussion of public questions, and of printing and circulating ballots, handbills and other papers, previous to such election-is guilty of misdemeanor.

Defrauding an elector of his vote.
s. 62, Pen. C.

§ 6261. Every person who fraudulently alters the ballot of any elector, or substitutes one ballot for another, or furnishes any elector with a ballot containing more than the proper number of names, or who intentionally practices any fraud upon any elector to induce him to deposit a ballot as his vote, and to have the same thrown out and not counted, or otherwise to defraud him of his vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Obstructing electors at the polls.
s. 63, Pen. C.

§6262. Every person who wilfully and without lawful authority obstructs, hinders or delays any elector on his way to any poll where an election shall be held, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Double voting.
s. 64, Pen. C.

§ 6263. Every person who votes more than once at any election, or who offers to vote after having once voted, either in the same or in another election district, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Unqualified voting.
s. 65, Pen. C.

§ 6264. Every person knowing himself not to be a qualified voter, who votes, or offers to vote at any election, shall be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

Procuring unqualified voting.
s. 66, Pen. C.

§ 6265. Every person who procures, aids, assists, counsels, or advises another to give his vote, knowing that such person is disqualified, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, nor less than fifty dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Same.
s. 37, Pen. C.

§ 6266. Every person who procures or counsels another to enter any town, ward, or election district for the purpose of giving his vote at an election, knowing that such person is not entitled so to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Voting out of precinct.
s. 68, Pen. C.

§ 6267. Every person who, at any election, knowingly votes or offers to vote in any election district in which he does not reside, or in which he is not authorized by law to vote, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Voting unlawfully at town meetings.
s. 741, Pen. C.

6268. Every person who votes at any annual township meeting, in a township in which he does not reside, or who offers to vote at any annual township meeting after having voted at an annual township meeting held in another township within the same year, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Convicted felon
s. 69, Pen. C.

§ 6269. Every person who, having been convicted of any bribery or felony, thereafter offers to vote at any election without having been pardoned and restored to all the rights of a citizen, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Name registered improperly.
s. 70, Pen. C.

§ 6270. Every person who causes his name to be registered as that of an elector, upon any registry of voters authorized by law to be kept in any town, city or election district of this territory, knowing that he is not a qualified voter within the terri

	torial limits covered by such registry, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than one year.
Personating a registered voter. s. 71, Pen. C.	§ 6271. Every person who, within any city, town, or election district in this territory in which a registry of qualified voters is by law authorized to be kept, falsely personates a registered voter, and in such personating offers to vote at any election, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than one year.
False statements upon registration. s. 72, Pen. C.	§ 6272. Every person who, at the time of requesting his name to be registered as that of a qualified voter, upon any registry of voters authorized by law to be kept in any city, town, or election district of this territory, or at the time of offering his vote at any election, knowingly makes any false statement or employs any false representation or false pretense or token, to procure his name to be registered, or his vote to be received, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
What constitutes a false statement. s.73, Pen. C.	§ 6273. A false statement, representation or token, made or used in the presence and to the knowledge of a person requesting his name to be registered, or offering his vote, is to be deemed made by himself, if it appears that it was made or used in support of his claim to be registered or to vote, that he knew it to be false, and suffered it to pass uncontradicted.
Disturbance of public meeting. s.74, Pen. C.	§ 6274. Every person who wilfully disturbs or breaks up any public meeting of electors and others, lawfully being held for the purpose of considering public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Preventing public meeting. s. 75, Pen. C.	§ 6275. Every person who, by threats, intimidations or unlawful violence, wilfully hinders or prevents electors from assembling in public meeting for the consideration of public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Preventing attendance at Public meeting s. 76, Pen. C.	§ 6276. Every person who makes use of any force or violence, or of any threat to do any unlawful act, as a means of preventing an elector from attending any public meeting lawfully held for the purpose of considering any public questions, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Intimidating voter. s. 77, Pen. C.	§ 6277. Every person who wilfully, by unlawful arrest, by force and violence, or by threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent an elector from freely giving his vote at any election, or employs either of such means to hinder him from voting, or to cause him to vote for any person or candidate, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars and not less than fifty dollars.
Violence or intimidation to procure votes. s. 78, Pen. C.	§ 6278. Every person who procures or endeavors to procure the vote of any elector, or the influence of any person or other electors, at any election, for himself, or for or against any candidate, by means of violence, threats of violence, or threats of withdrawing custom or dealings in business or trade, or enforcing the payment of debts, or bringing a suit or criminal prosecution, or any other threat of injury, to be inflicted by him or by his means or procurement, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.
Disobedience to judges of election. s. 79, Pen. C.	§ 6279. Every person who wilfully disobeys a lawful command of a judge or board of judges of any election, given in the execution of their duty as such, at an election, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
violence which impedes an election. s. 80, Pen. C.	§ 6280. Every person who is guilty of any riotous conduct, or who causes any disturbance or breach of the peace, or uses

any disorderly violence, or threats of violence, whereby any election is impeded or hindered, or whereby the lawful proceedings of the judges or canvassers at such election, in the discharge of their duty, are interfered with, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Summary arrest.

s. 81, Pen. C.

§6281. Whenever at an election any person refuses to obey the lawful command of the board of judges, or by any disorderly conduct in their presence interrupts or disturbs their proceedings, they may make an order directing the sheriff, or any constable of the county, or one or more special constables to be appointed by them, to take the person so offending into custody, and detain him until the final canvass of the votes shall be completed. But such order shall not prohibit the person taken into custody from voting at the election.

Arrest is no defense
to prosecution.

s. 82, Pen. C.

§ 6282. The fact that any person, offending against the provisions of the preceding section, was taken into custody and detained, as there in authorized, forms no defense to a prosecution for the offense committed, under any provisions of this code.

Destroying ballots
or boxes

s. 83, Pen. C.

§ 6283. Every person who wilfully breaks or destroys, on the day of any election, or before the canvass is completed, any ballot box used, or intended to be used, at such election, or defaces, injures, destroys or conceals, any ballot which has been deposited in any ballot box at an election, and has not already been counted or canvassed, or any poll list used, or intended to be used, at such election, is guilty of a felony.

False poll list.

s. 84, Pen. C.

§ 6284. Every clerk of the poll at any election, who wilfully keeps a false poll list, or knowingly inserts in his poll list any false statement, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Misconduct of judges

s. 85, Pen. C.

§ 6285. Every judge of an election who wilfully excludes any vote duly tendered, knowing that the person offering the same is lawfully entitled to vote at such election, or who wilfully receives a vote from any person who has been duly challenged in relation to his right to vote at such election, without exacting from such person such oath or other proof of qualification as may be required by law, or who wilfully omits to challenge an person offering to vote whom he knows or suspects not to be duly entitled to vote, and who has not been challenged by any other person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Falsely canvassing or
certifying Votes.

s. 86, Pen. C.

§ 6286. Every judge of any election, member of any board of canvassers, messenger or other officer authorized to take part in or perform any duty in relation to any canvass or official statement of the votes cast at any election, who wilfully makes any false canvass of such votes, or makes, signs, publishes or delivers any false return of such election, knowing the same to be false, or wilfully defaces, destroys or conceals any statement or certificate entrusted to his care, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Bribing officer of
election.

s. 87, Pen. C.

§ 6287. Every person who gives or offers a bribe to any judge, clerk, canvasser, or other officer of an election, as a consideration for some act done or admitted to be done contrary to his official duty in relation to such election, shall be punished by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months.

Disfranchisement.

s. 88, Pen. C.

6288. Any person guilty of either of the offenses mentioned in sections 6255 and 6256 shall thereafter be forever disfranchised and rendered ineligible to any office of trust or profit within the territory, including that of delegate to congress.

witness not excused
from testifying.

s. 89, Pen. C.

§ 6289. No person shall be excused from testifying upon prosecution for an offense mentioned in section 6256, upon the

ground that his statement might tend to criminate himself, but any person so testifying-against tile other party shall thereafter be exempt from punishment for such offense mentioned in said section.

Election defined.

s. 90, Pen. C.

§6290. The word "election." as used in this chapter. designate., only elections had within this territory for the purpose of enabling electors, as such, to choose some public officer or officers under the laws of this territory, or of the United States.

Irregularities in
election no defense

s. 91, Pen. C.

§ 6291. Irregularities or detects in the mode of noticing, convening, holding or conducting an election authorized by law, form no defense to a prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this chapter.

Not apply to legal
interference.

s. 92, Pen. C.

§ 6292. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed to authorize the punishment of any persons who, by authority of law, may interfere to prevent or regulate all election which has been unlawfully noticed or convened, or is being, or is about to be, unlawfully conducted.

Election for
determination
of questions

s. 93, Pen. C.

§ 6293. Every act which by the provisions of this chapter is made criminal when committed with reference to the election of a candidate, is equally criminal when committed with reference to the determination of a question submitted to electors to be decided by votes cast at an election.

Good faith a defense.

s.94, Pen. C.

§ 6294. Upon any prosecution for procuring, offering, or casting an illegal vote, the accused may give in evidence any facts tending to show that he honestly believed upon good reason that the vote complained of was a lawful one; and the jury may take such facts into consideration in determining whether the acts complained of were knowingly done or not.

Selling liquor on
election day.

s. 95, Pen. C.

6295. Every person who sells, gives away or disposes of my intoxicating liquors as a beverage, on the day of any general election, or special or local election, in the town, city or county where held, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed twenty days, and by fine not exceeding one hundred and not less than fifty dollars, such fine to go to the county general fund.

CHAPTER 6.
OF CRIMES BY AND AGAINST THE EXECUTIVE POWER OF THE
TERRITORY.

Section.

6296. Usurping office.

6297. Acts of officer de facto.

6298. Falsely assuming office.

6299. Giving or offering bribes to executive officer.

6300. Asking or receiving bribes.

6301. Preventing officer's duty.

6302. Resisting executive officer.expires.

6303. Taking excessive fees.

6304. Taking reward for omitting or delaying official acts.

Section.

6305. Fees for service not rendered.

6306. Taking unlawful reward.

6307. Buying appointments to office.

6308. Selling appointments to o- ce.

6309. Reward for deputation.

6310. Unlawful deputation is void.

6311. Exercising functions of office after term

6312. Refusal to surrender books.

6313. Administrative officers.

Usurping office.

s. 96, Pen. C.

§ 6296. Every person who executes any of the functions of a public office without having taken and duly filed the required oath of office, or without having executed and duly filed the required security, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to tlme punishment prescribed therefor, he forfeits his right to the office.

Acts of officer de facto

s. 97, Pen. C

§ 6297. The last section shall not be construed to affect tile validity of acts done by a person exercising the functions of a public office in fact, where other persons than himself are interested in maintaining the validity of such acts.

- Falsely assuming an office. § 6298. Every person who shall falsely assume or pretend to be any territorial, county or township officer, or who shall knowingly take upon himself to act as such, or to require any person to act as such, or assist him in any matter pertaining to such office, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail, not more than two years nor less than three months, and by fine not exceeding five hundred nor less than fifty dollars.
s. 98, Pen. C.
- Giving or offering bribes to executive officer. § 6299. Every person who gives or offers any bribe to any executive officer of this territory, with intent to influence him in respect to any act, decision, vote, opinion, or other proceedings of such officer, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.
s. 99, Pen. C.
- Asking or receiving bribes. § 6300. Every executive officer or person elected or appointed to executive office who asks, receives or agrees to receive any bribe upon any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion or action upon any matter then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall be influenced thereby, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both; and in addition thereto, forfeits his office and is forever disqualified from holding any public office under this territory.
s. 100, Pen. C.
- Preventing officer's duty. § 6301. Every person who attempts, by means of any threat or violence, to deter or prevent any executive officer from performing any duty imposed upon such officer by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
s. 101, Pen. C.
- Resisting executive officer. § 6302. Every person who knowingly resists, by the use of force or violence, any executive officer in the performance of his duty, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
s. 102, Pen. C.
- Taking excessive fees. § 6303. Every executive officer who asks or receives any emolument, gratuity or reward, or any promise of any emolument, gratuity or reward, excepting such as may be authorized by law, for doing any official act, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
s. 103, Pen. C.
- Taking reward for omitting or delaying official acts. § 6304. Every executive officer who asks or receives any emolument, gratuity or reward, or any promise of any emolument, gratuity or reward, for omitting or deferring the performance of any official duty, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
s. 104, Pen. C.
- Fees for service not rendered. § 6305. Every executive officer who asks or receives any fee or compensation for any official service which has not been actually rendered, except in cases of charges for prospective costs, or of fees demandable in advance in the cases allowed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
s. 105, Pen. C.
- Taking unlawful reward. § 6306. Every officer of this territory who asks or receives any compensation, fee or reward of any kind for any service rendered or expense incurred in procuring from the governor of this territory a demand upon the executive authority of a state or territory of the United States, or of a foreign government, for the surrender of a fugitive from justice, or of any service rendered or expense incurred in procuring the surrender of such fugitive, or of conveying him to this territory or for detaining him therein, except upon an employment by the governor of this territory, and upon an account duly audited and paid out of the territorial treasury is guilty of a misdemeanor.
s. 106, Pen. C.
- Buying appointments to office. § 6307. Every person who gives or agrees, or offers to give any gratuity or reward in consideration that himself or any other person shall be appointed to any public office, or shall be permitted to, or to exercise, perform or discharge the preroga
s. 107, Pen. C.

tives or duties of any office, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months nor more than two years, or by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars, or both.

Selling appointments to office. § 6308. Every person who, directly or indirectly, asks or receives or promises to receive any gratuity or reward or any promise of a gratuity or reward, for appointing another person or procuring for another person an appointment to any public office or any clerkship, deputation or other subordinate position in any public office, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months nor more than two years, or by a fine not less than two hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars, or both.

Reward for deputation. §6309. Every public officer who, for any gratuity or reward, appoints another person to a public office, or permits another person to exercise, perform or discharge any of the prerogatives or duties of his office, is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail not less than six months nor more than two years, and by a fine of not less than two hundred dollars or more than one thousand dollars; and in addition thereto he forfeits his office.

Unlawful deputation is void. § 6310. Every grant or deputation made contrary to the provisions of the two preceding sections is void; but official acts done before a conviction for any offense prohibited by those sections, shall not be deemed invalid in consequence of the invalidity of such grant or deputation.

Exercising functions of office after term expired. § 6311. Every person who having been an executive officer, wilfully exercises any of the functions of his office after his term of office has expired and a successor has been duly elected or appointed, and has qualified in his place, and he has notice thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Refusal to surrender books. § 6312. Every person who having been an executive officer of this territory, wrongfully refuses to surrender the official seal or any of the books and papers appertaining to his office, to his successor, who has been duly elected or appointed, and has duly qualified, and has demanded the surrender of the books and papers of such office, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Administrative officers. § 6313. The various provisions of this chapter which relate to executive officers apply in relation to administrative officers in the same manner as if administrative and executive officer were both mentioned together.

CHAPTER 7.
OF CRIMES AGAINST THE LEGISLATIVE POWER.

<i>Section,</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6314. Preventing meeting of legislature.	6320. Altering engrossed copy of bill.
6315. Disturbing the legislature.	6321. Giving bribes to members.
6316. Compelling adjournment.	6322. Receiving bribes by members.
6317. Intimidating member of legislature.	6323. Witness refusing to attend.
6318. Compelling house to perform or omit act.	6324. Witness refusing to testify,
6319. Altering draft of bill.	6325. Member's forfeiture of office.

Preventing meeting of legislature. § 6314. Every person who wilfully and -by force or fraud prevents the legislature of this territory or either of the houses composing it, or any of the members thereof, from meeting or organizing, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than five nor more than ten years, or by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, or both.

Disturbing the legislature.

s. 115, Pen. C.

§ 6315. Every person who wilfully disturbs the legislature of this territory, or either of the houses composing it, while in session, or who commits any disorderly conduct in the immediate view and presence of either house of the legislature, tending to interrupt its proceedings or impair the respect due to its authority, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Compelling adjournment of legislature.

s. 116, Pen. C.

§ 6316. Every person who wilfully and by force or fraud compels or attempts to compel the legislature of this territory, or either of the houses composing it, to adjourn or disperse, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than five nor more than ten years, or by fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, or both.

Intimidating member of legislature.

s. 117, Pen. C.

§ 6317. Every person who wilfully, by intimidation or otherwise, prevents any member of the legislature of this territory from attending any session of the house of which he is a member, or of any committee thereof, or from giving his vote upon any question which may come before such house, or from performing any other official act, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Compelling house to perform or omit act.

s. 118, Pen. C.

§ 6318. Every person who wilfully compels or attempts to compel either of the houses composing the legislature of this territory to pass, amend or reject any bill or resolution, or to grant or refuse any petition, or to perform or omit to perform any other official act, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than five nor more than ten years, or by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than two thousand dollars, or both.

Altering draft of bill.

s. 119, Pen. C.

§ 6319. Every person who fraudulently alters the draft of any bill or resolution which has been presented to either of the houses composing the legislature, to be passed or adopted, with intent to procure it to be passed or adopted by either house, or certified by the presiding officer of either house, in language different from that intended by such house, is guilty of a felony.

Altering engrossed copy of bill.

s. 120, Pen. C.

§ 6320. Every person who fraudulently alters the engrossed copy or enrollment of any bill which has been passed by the legislature of this territory, with intent to procure it to be approved by the governor or certified by the secretary of the territory, or printed or published by the printer of the statutes in language different from that in which it was passed by the legislature, is guilty of felony.

Giving bribes to members.

s. 121, Pen. C.

§ 6321. Every person who gives or offers to give a bribe to any member of the legislatures attempts directly or indirectly, by menace, deceit, suppression of truth or any other corrupt means, to influence a member in giving or withholding his vote, or in not attending the house of which he is a member, or any committee thereof, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Receiving bribes by members.

s. 122, Pen. C.

§ 6322. Every member of either of the houses composing the legislature of this territory, who asks, receives or agrees to receive any bribe upon any understanding that his official vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any manner or upon any particular side of any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, or who gives, or offers or promises to give any official vote in consideration that another member of the legislature shall give any such vote, either upon the same or another question, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceed

ing ten years, or by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Witness refusing to attend. § 6323. Every person who, being duly summoned to attend as a witness before
s. 123, Pen. C. either house of the legislature or any committee thereof authorized to summon witnesses, refuses or neglects without lawful excuse to attend pursuant to such summons; is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Witness refusing to testify § 6324. Every person who, being present before either house of the legislature or
s. 124, Pen. C. any committee thereof authorized to summon witnesses, wilfully refuses to be sworn or affirmed, or to answer any material and proper question, or to produce upon reasonable notice any material and proper books, papers, or documents in his possession or under his control, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Member's forfeiture of office. § 6325. The conviction of a member of the legislature of either of the crimes
s. 125, Pen. C. defined in this chapter, involves as a consequence, in addition to the punishment prescribed by this code, a forfeiture of his office, and disqualifies him from ever afterwards holding any office under this territory.

CHAPTER 8.
OF CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE, BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION.

Section.

- 6326. Bribes to judges, jurors and referees.
- 6327. Receiving bribes by judicial officers.
- 6328. Receiving bribes by jurors and referees.
- 6329. Misconduct of jurors.
- 6330. Accepting gifts from parties

Section.

- 6331. Gifts defined.
- 6332. Attempts to influence jurors.
- 6333. Drawing jurors fraudulently.
- 6334. Misconduct by officers of the jury.

Bribes to judges
jurors and referees.
s. 126, Pen. C.

§ 6326. Every person who gives or offers to give a bribe to any judicial officer, juror, referee, arbitrator, umpire or assessor, or to any person who may be authorized by law to hear or determine any question or controversy, with intent to influence his vote, opinion or decision upon any matter or question which is or may be brought before him for decision, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

Receiving bribe by
judicial officers.
s. 127, Pen. C.

§ 6327. Every judicial officer of this territory who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any bribe upon any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion or decision upon any matter or question which is or may be brought before him for decision, shall be thereby influenced, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both; and in addition thereto forfeits his office and is forever disqualified from holding any public office under this territory.

Receiving bribe by
jurors and referees.
s. 128, Pen. C.

§ 6328. Every juror, referee, arbitrator, umpire or assessor, and every person authorized by law to hear or determine any question or controversy, who asks, receives, or agrees to receive any bribe upon any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion or decision upon any matter or question which is or may be brought before him for decision, shall be thereby influenced, is guilty of felony.

Misconduct by jurors.
s. 129, Pen. C.

§ 6329. Every juror or person drawn or summoned as a juror, or chosen arbitrator, or umpire, or appointed referee, who either:

1. Makes any promise or agreement to give a verdict for or against any party; or,

2. Wilfully permits any communication to be made to him, o_r receives any book, paper, instrument, or information relative to any cause pending before him, except according to the regular course of proceeding upon the trial of such cause, Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Accepting gifts
from parties.
s. 130, Pen. C.

§ 6330. Every judicial officer, juror, referee, arbitrator o umpire, who accepts any gift from any person, knowing him to be a party in interest or the attorney or counsel of any party in interest to any action or proceeding then pending or about t be brought before him, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Gifts defined.
s. 131, Pen. C.
Attempts to influence
jurors.
s. 132, Pen. C

§ 6331. The word "gift" in the foregoing section shall not be taken to include property received by inheritance, by will or by gift in view of death.

§ 6332. Every person who attempts to influence a juror, or any person summoned or drawn as a juror, or chosen an arbitrator or appointed a referee, in respect to his verdict, or decision of any cause or matter pending, or about to be brought before him either:

- 1. By means of any communication oral or written had with him, except in the regular course of proceedings upon the trial of the cause;
 - 2. By means of any book, paper, or instrument exhibited otherwise than in the regular course of proceedings upon the trial of cause;
 - 3. By means of any threat or intimidation;
 - 4. By means of any assurance or promise of any pecuniary or other advantage;
- or.
5. By publishing any statement, argument or observation relating to the cause, Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Drawing jurors
fraudulently.
s. 133, Pen. C.

§ 6333. Every person authorized by law to assist at the drawing of any jurors to attend any court, who wilfully puts or consents to the putting upon any list of jurors as haying been drawn, any name which shall not have been drawn for that pur pose in the manner prescribed by law; or, who omits to plat on such list any name that shall have been drawn in the manner prescribed by law: or, who signs or certifies any list of jurors a haying been drawn which was not drawn according to law; or, who is guilty of any other unfair, partial or improper conduct in the drawing of any such list of jurors, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Misconduct by
officers of jury.
s. 134, Pen. C.

§ 6334. Every officer to whose charge any juror is committed by any court or magistrate, who negligently or wilfully permits them, or any one of them, either:

- 1. To receive any communication from any person;
- 2. To make any communication to any person;
- 3. To obtain or receive any book or paper, or refreshment; or
- 4. To leave the jury room without the leave of such court or magistrate first obtained,Is guilty of a misdemeanor

CHAPTER 9.
OF RESCUES.

Section.
6335. Rescuing prisoners.
Rescuing prisoners.
s. 135, Pen. C.

Section.
6336. Retaking goods from custody.
§ 6335. Every person who by force or fraud rescues o attempts to rescue, or aids another person in rescuing or it

attempting to rescue any prisoner from any officer or other person having him in lawful custody, is punishable as follows:

1. If such prisoner was in custody upon a charge of conviction of felony, by imprisonment in the territorial prison for not less than ten years.

2. If such prisoner was in custody otherwise than upon a charge or conviction of felony, by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year. or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Retaking goods from
custody.

s. 136, Pen. C.

6336. Every person who wilfully injures or destroys, takes or attempts to take, or assists any other person in taking or attempting to take from the custody of any officer or person, any personal property which such officer or person has in charge under any process of law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 10.
OF ESCAPES, AND AIDING THEREIN.

Section.

6337. Re-arrest of escaped prisoners.

6338. Escape from territorial prison

6339. Attempt to escape.

6340. Escape from other prison.

6341. Attempt to escape from other prison.

6342. Assisting prisoner to escape.

Re-arrest of escaped

Prisoners

s. 137, Pen. C.

§ 6337. Every prisoner confined upon conviction for a criminal offense, who escapes from prison, may be pursued, retaken and imprisoned again, notwithstanding the term for which lie was sentenced to be imprisoned may have expired at the time when he is retaken, and he shall remain so imprisoned until tried for such escape, or discharged on a failure to prosecute therefor.

Escape from territorial
prison.

s. 138, Pen. C.

§ 6338. Every prisoner confined in the territorial prison for a term less than for life, who by force or fraud escapes therefrom, is punishable by imprisonment in such prison for a term not exceeding five years, to commence from the expiration of the original term of his imprisonment.

Attempt to escape.

s. 139, Pen. C.

§ 6339. Every prisoner confined in the territorial prison for a term less than for life, who attempts by force or fraud, although unsuccessfully, to escape from such prison, is guilty of felony.

Escape from other prison.

s. 140, Pen. C.

§ 6340. Every prisoner confined in any other than the territorial prison, who by force or fraud escapes therefrom, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding two years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, to commence from the expiration of the original term of his imprisonment.

Attempt to escape
from other prison.

s. 141, Pen. C.

§ 6341. Every prisoner confined in any other prison than the territorial prison, who attempts by force or fraud, although unsuccessfully, to escape therefrom, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, to commence from the expiration of the original term of his imprisonment.

Assisting prisoner
to escape.

s. 142, Pen. C.

§ 6342. Every person who wilfully, by any means whatever, assists any prisoner confined in any prison to escape therefrom, is punishable as follows:

1. If such prisoner was confined upon a charge or conviction of felony, by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

2. If such prisoner was confined otherwise than upon a. charge or conviction of felony, by imprisonment in the county

Carrying into prison
things to aid escape.
s. 143, Pen. C.

jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or both.
6343. Every person who carries or sends into any prison anything useful to aid any prisoner in making his escape, with intent thereby to facilitate the escape of any prisoner confined therein, is punishable as follows:

- 1. If such prisoner was confined upon any charge or conviction of felony, by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.
- 2. If such prisoner was confined otherwise than upon a charge or conviction of felony, by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of five hundred dollars, or both.

Concealing escaped
prisoner.
s. 144, Pen. C.

§ 6344. Every person who wilfully and knowingly conceals any prisoner, who, having been confined in prison upon a charge or conviction of misdemeanor, has escaped therefrom, is guilty of misdemeanor.

Assisting escape
from officer.
s. 145, Pen. C.

§ 6345. Every person who wilfully assists any prisoner in escaping or attempting to escape from the custody of any officer or person having the lawful charge of such prisoner under any process of law or under any lawful arrest, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Prison defined.
s. 146, Pen. C.

§ 6346. The term prison in this chapter includes territorial prisons, county jails, and every place designated by law for the keeping of persons held in custody under process of law or under any lawful arrest.

Prisoner defined.
s. 147, Pen. C.

§ 6347. The term prisoner in this chapter includes every person held in custody under process of law issued from a court of competent jurisdiction, whether civil or criminal, or under any lawful arrest.

CHAPTER 11.
FORGING, STEALING, MUTILATING AND FALSIFYING JUDICIAL
AND PUBLIC RECORDS AND DOCUMENTS.

Section.	Section.
6348. Larceny or destruction of records by clerk or officer.	6350. Offering forged or false instruments for record.
6349. Same by other person.	

Larceny or destruction
of records by clerks
or officers.
s. 148, Pen. C.

§ 6318. Every clerk, register, or other officer having the custody of any record, map, or book, or of any paper or proceeding of any court of justice, filed or deposited in any public office, who is guilty of stealing, wilfully destroying, mutilating, defacing, altering or falsifying, or fraudulently removing or secreting such record, map, book, paper, or proceeding, or who permits any other person so to do, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, and in addition thereto forfeits his office.

Larceny by other
Persons
s. 149, Pen. C.

§ 6349. Every person not an officer such as is mentioned in the last section, who is guilty of any of the acts specified in that section, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Offering forged or
false instruments
for record.
s. 150, Pen. C.

§6350. Every person who knowingly procures or offers any false or forged instrument to be filed, registered, or recorded in any public office within this territory, which instrument, if genuine, might be filed or registered or recorded under any law of this territory or of the United States, is guilty of felony.

CHAPTER 12.
PERJURY AND SUBORNATION OF PERJURY.

Section.	Section.
6351. Perjury defined	6359. Punishment of perjury.
6352. Oath defined.	6360. Summary committal of witness.
6353. Oath of office.	6361. Witness bound over to appear.
6354. Irregularities in administering oath no defense.	6362. Documents maybe retained.
6355. Incompetency of witness no defense.	6363. Subornation of perjury defined.
6356. Materiality of testimony no defense.	6364. Punishment for subornation of perjury.
6357. Making depositions.	6365. Person convicted of perjury incompetent as witness.
6358. False statements.	

Perjury defined
s. 151, Pen. C.

6351. Every person who, having taken an oath that he will testify, declare, depose or certify truly before any competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any of the cases in which such an oath may by law be administered, wilfully and contrary to such oath, states any material matter which he knows to be false, is guilty of perjury.

Oath defined
s. 152, Pen. C.

§ 6352. The term "oath", as used in the last section, includes an affirmation, and every other mode of attesting the truth of that which is stated, which is authorized by law.

Oath of office
s. 153, Pen. C.
Irregularities in administration of oath no defense

§ 6353. So much of an oath of office as relates to the future performance of official duties is not such an oath as is intended by the previous sections.

Incompetency of witness no defense
s. 155, Pen. C.

§ 6354. It is no defense to a prosecution for perjury that the oath was administered or taken in an irregular manner.

Materiality of testimony not necessary
s. 156, Pen. C.

§ 6355. It is no defense to a prosecution for perjury that the accused was not competent to give the testimony, deposition or certificate of which falsehood is alleged. It is sufficient that lie actually was required to give such testimony or made such deposition or certificate.

Making depositions
s. 157, Pen. C.

§ 6356. It is no defense to a prosecution for perjury that the accused did not know the materiality of the false statement made by him; or that it did not in fact affect the proceeding in or for which it was made. It is sufficient that it was material, and might have been used to affect such proceeding.

False statement
s. 158, Pen. C.

§ 6357. The making of a deposition or certificate is deemed to be complete, within the provisions of this chapter, from the time when it is delivered by the accused to any other person with intent that it be uttered or published as true.

Punishment of perjury
s. 159, Pen. C.

§ 6358. An unqualified statement of that which one does not know to be true is equivalent to a statement of that which one knows to be false.

§ 6359. Perjury is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison as follows:

1. When committed on the trial of an indictment for felony, by imprisonment not less than ten years.
2. When committed on any other trial or proceeding in a court of justice, by imprisonment for not more than ten years.
3. In all other cases by imprisonment not more than five years.

Summary committal of witness
s. 160, Pen. C.

§6360. Whenever it appears probable to any court of record that any person who has testified in any action or proceeding in such court has committed perjury, such court may immediately commit such person, by an order or process for that purpose, to prison, or take a recognizance with sureties for his appearing and answering to an indictment for perjury.

Witness bound over to appear
s. 161, Pen. C.

6361. Such court shall thereupon bind over the witnesses to establish such perjury to appear at the proper court to testify

before grand jury, and upon the trial, in case an indictment is found for such perjury, and shall also cause immediate notice of such commitment or recognizance, with the names of the witnesses so bound over, to be given to the district attorney of the county.

Documents may be retained
s. 162, Pen. C. § 6362. If, upon the hearing of such action or proceeding in which such perjury has probably been committed, any papers or documents produced by either party shall be deemed necessary to be used on the prosecution for such perjury, the court may by order detain such papers or documents from the party producing them, and direct them to be delivered to the district attorney.

Subornation of perjury defined.
s. 163, Pen. C. § 6363. Every person who wilfully procures another person to commit any perjury, is guilty of subornation of perjury.

Punishment of subornation of perjury
s. 164, Pen. C. § 6364. Every person guilty of subornation of perjury is punishable in the same manner as he would be if personally guilty of the perjury so procured.

Person convicted of perjury incompetent as witness.
s. 165, Pen. C. 6365. No person who has been convicted of perjury, or of subornation of perjury, shall thereafter be received as a witness in any action, proceeding or matter whatever upon his own behalf; nor in any action or proceeding between adverse parties, against any person who shall object thereto, until the judgment against him has been reversed. But where such person has been actually received as a witness contrary to the provisions of this section, his incompetency shall not prejudice the rights, innocently acquired, of any other person claiming under the proceeding in which such person was so received.

CHAPTER 13.
FALSIFYING EVIDENCE.

<i>Section.</i> 6366. Offering false evidence. 6367. Deceiving a witness. 6368. Preparing false evidence.	<i>Section.</i> 6369. Destroying. 6370. Preventing witness from attending. 6371. Bribing witness.
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Offering false evidence.
s. 166, Pen. C. § 6366. Every person who, upon any trial, proceeding, inquiry or investigation whatever, authorized by law, offers in evidence, as genuine, any book, paper, document, record, or other instrument in writing, knowing the same to have been forged, or fraudulently altered, is punishable in the same manner as the forging or false alteration of such instrument is made punishable by the provisions of this code.

Deceiving a witness.
s. 167, Pen. C. § 6367. Every person who practices any fraud or deceit, or knowingly makes or exhibits any false statement, representation, token or writing, to any witness or person about to be called as a witness, upon any trial, proceeding, inquiry or investigation whatever, proceeding by authority of law, with intent to affect the testimony of such witness, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Preparing false evidence
s. 168, Pen. C. § 6368. Every person guilty of falsely preparing any book, paper, record, instrument in writing, or other matter or thing, with intent to produce it, or allow it to be produced as genuine, -upon any trial, proceeding or inquiry whatever, authorized by law, is guilty of felony.

Destroying evidence.
s. 169, Pen. C. § 6369. Every person who, knowing that any book, paper, record, instrument in writing, or other matter or thing, is about to be produced in evidence upon any trial, proceeding, inquiry or investigation whatever, authorized by law, wilfully destroys the same, with intent thereby to prevent the same from being produced, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Preventing witnesses

from attending.

s. 170, Pen. C.

Bribing a witness.

s. 171, Pen. C.

§ 6370. Every person who wilfully prevents or dissuades any person who has been duly summoned or subpoenaed as a witness from attending, pursuant to the command of the summons or subpoena, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6371. Every person who gives or offers, or promises to give, to any witness or person about to be called as a witness, any bribe, upon any understanding or agreement that the testimony of such witness shall be thereby influenced, or who attempts by any other means fraudulently to induce any witness to give false testimony, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 14. OTHER OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

Section.

- 6372. Injury to records-Embezzlement by officer.
- 6373. Permitting escapes.
- 6374. Refusing to receive prisoners.
- 6375. Delaying to take prisoners before magistrate.
- 6376. Arrest without lawful authority.
- 6377. Misconduct in executing search warrant.
- 6378. Refusing to aid officer,
- 6379. Refusing to make arrest.
- 6380. Resisting execution of process.
- 6381. Obstructing officers in performance of duty.
- 6382. Extrajudicial oaths.
- 6383. Administering same
- 6384. Compounding crimes.
- 6385. Compounding prosecution.
- 6386 Attempt to intimidate officers.
- 6387. Suppressing evidence.
- 6388. Buying lauds in suit.
- 6389. Buying pretended titles.
- 6390. Mortgage when not prohibited.
- 6391. Common barratry defined.
- 6392 Same a misdemeanor.
- 6393. Proof required. false name.
- 6394. Interest of accused no defense.
- 6395. Buying demands for suit by attorney.
- 6396. Same by justice or constable.
- 6397. Loans on claims for collection.
- 6398. Forfeiture of office.

Injury to records
and embezzlement
by officer.

s. 172, Pen. C.

Permitting escapes.

s. 173, Pen. C.

§ 6372. Every sheriff, coroner, clerk of a court, constable or other ministerial officer, and every deputy or subordinate of any ministerial officer, who either:

1. Mutilates, destroys, conceals, erases, obliterates or falsifies any record or paper appertaining to his office; or,
2. Fraudulently appropriates to his own use or to the use of another person, or secretes with intent to appropriate to such use, any money, evidence of debt or other property entrusted to him in virtue of his office, Is guilty of felony.

§ 6373. Every sheriff, coroner, clerk of a court, constable, or other ministerial officer, and every deputy or subordinate of any ministerial officer, who either:

1. Allows any person lawfully held by him in custody to escape or go at large, except as may be permitted by law; or,
2. Receives any gratuity or reward, or any security or promise of one, to procure, assist, connive at or permit any prisoner in his custody to escape, whether such escape is attempted or not; or,
3. Commits any unlawful act tending to hinder justice, Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Refusing to receive
prisoner.

s. 174, Pen. C.

§ 6374. Every officer who, in violation of a duty imposed upon him by law as such officer to receive into his custody any

Section.

- 6399. Recognizing claims in payment of debt.
- 6400. Application of preceding section.
- 6401. Privilege of witnesses.
- 6402. Criminal contempts.
- 6403. Application to stay trial.
- 6404. Grand juror acting after challenge x1 lowed.
- 6405. Disclosure of depositions.
- 6406. Disclosure of depositions returned by grand jury.
- 6407. Fraudulent concealment of property.
- 6408. Racing Dear a court.
- 6409. Selling liquor in court house, etc.
- 6410. Misconduct by attorneys.
- 6411. Attorney permitting other person to use his name.
- 6412. When such use is lawful.
- 6413. Fraudulent production of infant.
- 6414. Substituting child.
- 6415. Importing convicts.
- 6416. Omission of duty by officer.
- 6417. Prohibited act.
- 6418. Disclosing indictment.
- 6419. Disclosing proceedings of grand jury.
- 6420. Prosecuting suit or bringing action in
- 6421. Maliciously procuring search.
- 6422. Communicating with a convict.
- 6423. Neglect to canvass election returns.
- 6424. False certificate.

person as a prisoner, wilfully neglects or refuses so to receive such person into his custody, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Delaying to take before § 6375. Every public officer or other person having arrested any person upon
magistrate. any criminal charge, who wilfully delays to take such person before a magistrate having
s. 176, Pen. C. jurisdiction to take his examination, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Arrest without lawful § 6376. Every public officer or person pretending to be a public officer, who
authority. under the pretense or color of any process or other legal authority, arrests any person, or
s. 176, Pen. C. detains him against his will, or seizes or levies upon any property, or dispossesses anyone
Misconduct in of any lands or tenements without due and legal process, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

executing a search § 6377. Every peace officer who, in executing a search warrant, wilfully exceeds
warrant his authority, or exercises it with unnecessary severity, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

s. 177, Pen. C. § 6378. Every person who, after having been lawfully commanded to aid any
Refusing to aid officer. officer in arresting any person or in retaking any person who has escaped from legal
s. 178, Pen. C. custody, or in executing any legal process, wilfully neglects or refuses to aid such officer,
is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Refusing to make arrest. § 6379. Every person who, after having been lawfully commanded by any
s. 179, Pen. C. magistrate to arrest another person, wilfully neglects or refuses so to do, is guilty of a
misdemeanor.

Resisting execution § 6380. Every person who, after proclamation issued by the governor declaring
of process. any county to be in a state of insurrection, resists or aids in resisting the execution of
s. 180, Pen. C. process in the county declared to be in a state of insurrection, or who aids or attempts the
rescue or escape of another from lawful custody or confinement, or who resists or aids in
Obstructing officer in resisting a force ordered out by the governor to quell or suppress an insurrection, is
performance of duty punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for not less than two years.

s. 181, Pen. C. § 6381. Every person who wilfully delays or obstructs any public officer in the
discharge or attempt to discharge any duty of his office, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Extrajudicial oaths. § 6382. Every person who takes an oath before an officer or person authorized
s. 182, Pen. C. to administer judicial oaths, except when such oath is required or authorized by law, or is
required by the provisions of some contract as the basis of or in proof of a claim, or when
the same has been agreed to be received by some person as proof of any fact, in the
performance of any contract, obligation or duty, instead of other evidence, is guilty of a
misdemeanor.

Administering same. § 6383. Every officer or other person who administers an oath to another person,
s. 183, Pen. C. or who makes and delivers any certificate that another person has taken an oath, except
when such oath is required by the provisions of some contract as a basis of or proof of a
claim, or when the same has been agreed to be received by some person as proof of any
fact in the performance of any contract, obligation or duty, instead of other evidence, is
guilty of a misdemeanor.

Compounding crimes. § 6384. Every person who, having knowledge of the actual commission of a
s. 184, Pen. C. crime or violation of statute, takes any money or property of another, or any gratuity or
reward, or any engagement or promise therefor, upon any agreement or understanding,
express or implied, to compound or conceal such crime, or violation of statute, or to
abstain from any prosecution therefor, or to withhold any evidence thereof, is punishable
as follows:

1. By imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, where the crime compounded is one punishable either by death or by imprisonment in the territorial prison for life.

2. By imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding six months, where the crime compounded was punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for any other term than for life.

3. By imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, where the crime or violation of statute compounded is a crime punishable by imprisonment in a county jail, or by fine, or is a misdemeanor, or violation of statute for which a pecuniary or other penalty or forfeiture is prescribed.

Compounding
prosecution.
s. 185, Pen. C.

§ 6385. Every person who takes any money or property of another, or any gratuity or reward, or any engagement or promise therefor, upon any agreement or understanding, express or implied, to compound, discontinue or delay any prosecution then pending for any crime or violation of statute, or to withhold any evidence in aid thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Attempt to
intimidate officers
s. 186, Pen. C.

§ 6386. Every person who, directly or indirectly, utters or addresses any threat or intimidation to any judicial or ministerial officer, to any juror, referee, arbitrator, umpire or assessor or other person authorized by law to hear or determine any controversy, with intent to induce him either to any act not authorized by law, or to omit or delay the performance of any duty imposed upon him by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Suppressing evidence.
s. 187, Pen. C.

§ 6387. Every person who maliciously practices any deceit or fraud, or uses any threat, menace or violence, with intent to prevent any party to an action or proceeding from obtaining or producing therein any book, paper, or other matter or thing which might be evidence, or from procuring the attendance or testimony of any witness therein, or with intent to prevent any person having in his possession any book, paper or other matter or thing which might be evidence in such suit or proceeding, or prevent any person being cognizant of any fact material thereto from producing or disclosing the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Buying lands in suit.
s. 188, Pen. C.

§ 6388. Every person who takes any conveyance of any lands or tenements, or of any interest or estate therein, from any person not being in the possession thereof, while such lands or tenements are the subject of controversy, by suit in any court, knowing the pendency of such suit, and that the grantor was not in possession of such lands or tenements, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Buying pretended titles.
s. 189, Pen. C.

§ 6389. Every person who buys or sells, or in any manner procures, or makes or takes any promise or covenant to convey any pretended right or title to any lands or tenements, unless the grantor thereof, or the person making such promise or covenant has been in possession, or he and those by whom the claims have been in possession of the same, or of the reversion and remainder thereof, or have taken the rents and profits thereof for the space of one year before such grant, conveyance, sale, promise or covenant made, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mortgage not prohibited.
s. 190, Pen. C.

§ 6390. The two last sections shall not be construed to prevent any person having a just title to lands, upon which there shall be an adverse possession, from executing a mortgage upon such lands.

- Common barratry defined. § 6391. Common barratry is the practice of exciting groundless judicial proceedings.
s. 191, Pen. C.
- A misdemeanor. § 6392. Common barratry is a misdemeanor.
s. 192, Pen. C.
- Proof required § 6393. No person can be convicted of common barratry, except upon proof that he has excited suits or proceedings at law, in at least three instances, and with a corrupt or malicious intent to vex and annoy.
s. 193, Pen. C.
- Interest of accused no defense. § 6394. Upon prosecution for common barratry, the fact that the accused was himself a party in interest or upon the record to any proceedings at law complained of, is not a defense.
s. 194, Pen. C.
- Buying demands for suit by attorney. § 6395. Every attorney who, either directly or indirectly, buys or is interested in buying any evidence of debt, or thing in action, with intent to bring suit thereon, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
s. 195, Pen. C.
- Same by justice or constable § 6396. Every justice of the peace and every constable, who, directly or indirectly, buys or is interested in buying any evidence of debt or thing in action, for the purpose of commencing any suit thereon before a justice, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
s. 196, Pen. C.
- Loans on claims for collection. § 6397. Every attorney, justice of the peace or constable, who, directly or indirectly, lends or advances any money or property, or agrees for or procures any loan or advance, to any person, as a consideration for or inducement toward committing any evidence of debt or thing in action to such attorney, justice, constable, or any other person, for collection, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
s. 197, Pen. C.
- Forfeiture of office. § 6398. Every person convicted of a violation of either of the three preceding sections, in addition to the punishment by fine and imprisonment, prescribed therefor by this code, forfeits his office.
s. 198, Pen. C.
- Receiving claims in payment of debt. § 6399. Nothing in the four preceding sections shall be construed to prohibit the receiving in payment of any evidence of debt or thing in action for any estate, real or personal, or for any services of any attorney actually rendered, or for a debt antecedently contracted, or the buying or receiving any evidence of debt or thing in action for the purpose of remittance, and without any intent to violate the preceding section.
s. 199, Pen. C.
- Application of preceding sections. § 6400. The provisions of sections 6395, 6397, and 6399, relative to the buying of claims by an attorney, with intent to prosecute them, or to the lending or advancing of money by an attorney in consideration of a claim being delivered for collection, shall apply to every case of such buying a claim, or lending or advancing money, by any person prosecuting a suit or demand in person.
s. 200, Pen. C.
- Privilege of witnesses. § 6401. No person shall be excused from testifying in any civil action, to any showing that an evidence of debt or thing in action has been bought, sold or received contrary to law, upon the ground that his testimony might tend to convict him of a crime. But no evidence derived from the examination of such person shall be received against him upon any criminal prosecution.
s. 201, Pen. C.
- Criminal contempts. § 6402. Every person guilty of any contempt of court of either of the following kinds, is guilty of a misdemeanor:
s. 202, Pen. C.
1. Disorderly, contemptuous or insolent behavior, committed during the sitting of any court of justice, in immediate view and presence of the court, and directly tending to interrupt its proceedings, or to impair the respect due to its authority.
 2. Behavior of the like character, committed in the presence of any referee or referees, while actually sitting for the trial of

a cause, or upon any inquest or other proceeding authorized by law.

3. Any breach of the peace, noise or other disturbance directly tending to interrupt the proceedings of any court.

4. Wilful disobedience of any process or order lawfully issued by any court.

5. Resistance wilfully offered by any person to the lawful order or process of any court.

6. The contumacious and unlawful refusal of any person to be sworn as a witness; or, when so sworn, the like refusal to answer any material question.

7. The publication of a false or grossly inaccurate report of the proceedings of any court. But no person can be punished, as for a contempt, in publishing a true, full and fair report of any trial, argument, decision or proceeding had in court.

Application to stay trial.

s. 203, Pen. C.

Grand juror acting
after challenge
allowed.

s. 204, Pen. C.

Disclosure of
depositions

s. 205, Pen. C.

Disclosure of
deposition returned
by grand jury.

s. 206, Pen. C.

Fraudulent concealment
of property.

s. 207, Pen. C.

Racing near a court.

s. 208, Pen. C.

Selling liquor in
court house, etc.

s. 209, Pen. C.

§ 6403. Every attorney or counselor at law who, knowing that an application has been made for an order staying the trial of an indictment, to a judge authorized to grant the same, and has been denied, without leave reserved to renew it, makes an application to another judge to stay the same trial, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6404. Every grand juror who, with knowledge of a challenge, interposed against him by a defendant, has been allowed, is present at or takes part, or attempts to take part, in the consideration of the charge against the defendant who interposed the challenge, or the deliberations of the grand jury thereon, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6405. Every magistrate, or clerk of any magistrate, who wilfully permits any deposition taken on an information or examination of a defendant before such magistrate, and remaining in the custody of such magistrate or clerk, to be inspected by any person except a judge of a court having jurisdiction of the offense, the United States attorney, the district attorney of the district and his assistants, and the defendant and his counsel, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6406. Every clerk of any court who wilfully permits any deposition returned by any grand jury with a presentment made by them, and filed with such clerk, to be inspected by any person except the court, the deputies or assistants of such clerk, and the district attorney and his assistants, until after the arrest of the defendant, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6407. Every person who, having been called upon, by the lawful order of any court, to make a true exhibit of his real and personal effects, either:

1. Wilfully conceals any of his estate or effects, or any books or writing relative thereto; or,

2. Wilfully omits to disclose to the court any debts or demands which lie has collected, or any transfer of his property which he had made after being ordered to make an exhibit thereof,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6408. Every person concerned in any racing, running, or other trial of speed between any horses or other animals, within one-half mile of the place where any court is actually sitting, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6409. Every person who sells any spirituous or intoxicating liquor within, or brings with intent to sell, or offer or expose for sale therein, any such liquor into, either:

1. Any building established as a court house for the holding of courts of record, while any session of such court is being held therein, except in such part of such building not appropriated to the use of courts or of juries attending them, in which such sale has been authorized by a resolution of the board of county commissioners of the county., or,

2. Any building established as a jail or prison; or,

3. Any building or shed, outhouse, porch, yard or curtilage appertaining to any building which, or any part of which, is at the time occupied or used for holding the polls at an election of any public officer of this territory, or for canvassing votes cast at such election,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Misconduct by
attorneys.

s. 210, Pen. C.

§ 6410. Every attorney who, whether as attorney or as counselor, either:

1. Is guilty of any deceit or collusion, or consents to any deceit. or collusion, with intent to deceive the court or any party; or.

2. Wilfully delays his client's suit, with a view to his own gain; or,

3. Wilfully receives any money or allowance for or on account of any money which he has not laid out or become answerable for,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor; and, in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor by this code, he forfeits to the party injured treble damages, to be recovered in a civil action.

Attorney permitting
other person to
use his name.

s. 211, Pen. C.

§ 6411. If any attorney knowingly permits any person, not being his general law partner or a clerk in his office, to sue out any process or to prosecute or defend any action in his name, except as authorized by the next section, such attorney, and every person who shall so use his name, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

In what cases such
use is lawful.

s. 212, Pen. C.

§ 6412. Whenever an action or proceeding is authorized by law to be prosecuted or defended in the name of the people, or of any public officer, board of officers or municipal corporation, on behalf of another party, the attorney general, or district attorney, or attorney of such public officer or board or corporation may permit any proceeding therein to be taken in his name by an attorney to be chosen by the party in interest.

Fraudulent production
of infant.

s. 213, Pen. C.

§ 6413. Every person who fraudulently produces an infant, falsely pretending it to have been born of any parent whose child would be entitled to inherit any real estate or to receive a share of any personal estate, with intent to intercept the inheritance of any such real estate, or the distribution of any such personal estate, from any person lawfully entitled thereto, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

Substituting child.

s. 214, Pen. C.

§ 6414. Every person to whom an infant has been confided for nursing, education, or any other purpose, who, with intent to deceive any parent or guardian of such child, substitutes or produces to such parent or guardian another child in the place of the one so confided, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding seven years.

Importing convicts.

s. 215, Pen. C.

6415. Every owner, master or commander of any vessel arriving from a port within this territory, who knowingly lands, or permits to land, at any port city or place within this territory, any passenger or hand who is a foreign convict of any crime which, if committed in this territory, would be punishable therein, without giving notice thereof to the mayor of such city, or

	other principal municipal officer of such port or place, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Omission of duty by officer. s. 216, Pen. C.	§6416. Where any duty is or shall be enjoined bylaw upon any public officer, or upon any person holding any public trust or employment, every wilful omission to perform such duty where no special provisions shall have been made for the punishment of such delinquency, is punishable as a misdemeanor.
Prohibited act. s. 217, Pen. C.	6417. Where the performance of an act is prohibited by any statute, and no penalty for the violation of such statute is imposed in any statute, the doing such act is a misdemeanor.
Disclosing indictment. s. 218, Pen. C.	§ 6418. Every grand juror, district attorney, clerk, judge, or other officer, who, excepting by issuing or in executing a warrant to arrest the defendant, wilfully discloses the fact of a presentment or indictment having been made for a felony, until the defendant has been arrested, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Disclosing proceedings of grand jury. s. 219, Pen. C.	§6419. Every grand juror, who, except when required by a court, wilfully discloses any evidence adduced before the grand jury or anything which he himself or any other member of the grand jury may have said, or in what manner he or any other grand juror may have voted on a matter before them, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Prosecuting suit or bringing action in false name. s. 220, Pen. C.	§ 6420. Every person who maliciously institutes or prosecutes any action or legal proceeding, or makes or procures any arrest, in the name of a person who does not exist, or has not consented that it be instituted or made, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Maliciously procuring search. s. 221, Pen. C.	§ 6421. Every person who maliciously, and without probable cause, procures a search warrant to be issued and executed, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Communicating with a convict. s. 222, Pen. C.	§ 6422. Every person who, not being authorized by law, or by - written permission from an inspector, or by the consent of the warden, communicates with any convict in the territorial prison, or brings into or conveys out of the territorial prison any letter or printing to or from any convict, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Neglect to canvase election returns. s. 223, Pen. C.	§ 6423. Every county clerk who wilfully refuses or neglects to canvass the election returns of his county, or neglects to make proper abstracts thereof and forward the same to the proper officer, as is or may hereafter be provided by law, or fails to issue certificates of election to such persons lawfully entitled thereto, is punishable by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars for each refusal or neglect.
False certificate. s. 224, Pen. C.	§ 6424. Every public officer who, being authorized by law to make or give any certificate or other writing, knowingly makes and delivers as true any such certificate or writing containing any statement which he knows to be false, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 15.
CONSPIRACY.

Section.	Section
6425. Criminal conspiracies defined.	6427. Overt act necessary.
6426. Conspiracy against the peace of the territory.	
Criminal conspiracies defined. s. 225, Pen. C.	§ 6425. If two or more persons conspire, either: 1. To commit any crime; or, 2. Falsely and maliciously to indict another for any crime, of to procure another to be charged or arrested for any crime; or,

Conspiracy against
the peace of the
territory..
s. 226, Pen. C.
Overt act necessary
-Exception
s. 227, Pen. C.

3. Falsely to move or maintain any suit, action or proceeding; or,
4. To cheat and defraud any person of any property by any means which are in themselves criminal, or by any means which, if executed, would amount to a cheat or to obtaining money or property by false pretenses; or,
5. To commit any act injurious to the public health, to public morals, or to trade or commerce, or for the perversion or obstruction of justice or the due administration of the laws, They are guilty of a misdemeanor.
§ 6426. If two or more persons, being out of this territory, conspire to commit any act against the peace of this territory, the commission or attempted commission of which, within this territory, would be treason against the territory, they are punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.
§ 6427. No agreement except to commit a felony upon the person of another, or to commit arson or burglary amounts to a conspiracy. unless some act beside such agreement be done to effect the object thereof, by one or more of the parties to such agreement.

CHAPTER 16.
SUICIDE.

<i>Section.</i> 6428. Suicide defined. 6429. No forfeiture for suicide. 6430. Attempting suicide. 6431. Aiding suicide. 6432. Furnishing weapon or drug. 6433. Aiding in attempt to commit suicide.	<i>Section.</i> 6434. Incapacity to commit a crime ne de fense. 6435. Punishment for aiding suicide. 6436. Punishment for aiding attempt to com mit suicide.
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Suicide defined
s. 228, Pen. C.
No forfeiture for
suicide.
s. 229, Pen. C.
Attempting suicide.
s. 230, Pen. C.
Aiding suicide.
s. 231, Pen. C.

Furnishing weapon
or drug.
s. 232, Pen. C.

Aiding in attempt
to commit suicide.
s. 233, Pen. C.

Incapacity to commit
a crime no defense.
s. 234, Pen. C.
Punishment for aiding
suicide.
s. 235, Pen. C.

6428. Suicide is the intentional taking of one's own life.
§ 6429. Although suicide is deemed a grave public wrong, yet from the impossibility of reaching the successful perpetrator, no forfeiture is imposed.
§ 6430. But every person who, with intent to take his own life, commits upon himself any act dangerous to human life, or which if committed upon or toward another person and followed by death as a consequence, would render the perpetrator chargeable with homicide, is guilty of attempting suicide.
§6431. Every person who wilfully, in any manner, advises, encourages, abets or assists another person in taking his own life, is guilty of aiding suicide.
§ 6432. Every person who wilfully furnishes another person with any deadly weapon or poisonous drug, knowing that such person intends to use such weapon or drug in taking his own life, Is guilty of aiding suicide, if such person thereafter employs such instrument or drug in taking his own life.
§ 6433. Every person who wilfully aids another in attempting to take his own life, in any manner which by the preceding sections would have amounted to aiding suicide if the person assisted had actually taken his own life, is guilty of aiding an attempt at suicide.
§ 6434. It is no defense to a prosecution for aiding suicide or aiding an attempt at suicide, that the person who committed or attempted to commit the suicide was not a person deemed capable of committing crime.
§ 6435. Every person guilty of aiding suicide is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for not less than seven years.

Punishment of attempting suicide. § 6436. Every person guilty of attempting suicide, or of aiding an attempt at suicide, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding two years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

s. 236, Poll. C.

CHAPTER 17.
HOMICIDE.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6437. Homicide defined.	6452. Procuring destruction of unborn child.
6438. Homicide classified.	6453. Punishment for manslaughter in first degree.
6439. What necessary to conviction.	6454. Manslaughter in second degree.
6440. Petit treason abolished.	6455. Owner of mischievous animal.
6441. Confidential or domestic relation.	6456. Navigating vessels.
6442. Murder defined.	6457. Persons having charge of steamboats.
6443. Design to effect death inferred.	6458. Person having charge of steam engine.
6444. Premeditation.	6459. Liability of physicians.
6445. Anger or intoxication no defense.	6460. Person keeping gunpowder.
6446. Act eminently dangerous.	6461. Punishment for manslaughter in second degree.
6447. Duel without the territory.	6462. Excusable homicide.
6448. Forcible taking of a mine resulting in killing.	6463. Justifiable homicide by officer.
6449. Punishment of murder.	6464. Same by other person.
6450. Manslaughter in first degree.	
6451. Killing an unborn quick child.	

Homicide defined.

s. 237, Pen. C.

Homicide classified.

s. 238, Pen. C.

§ 6437. Homicide is the killing of one human being by another.

§ 6438. Homicide is either:

1. Murder.
2. Manslaughter.
3. Excusable homicide; or,
4. Justifiable homicide.

What necessary to conviction.

s. 239, Pen. C.

Petit treason abolished.

s. 240, Pen. C.

§ 6439. No person can be convicted of murder or manslaughter, or of aiding suicide, unless the death of the person alleged to have been killed, and the fact of killing by the accused, are each established as independent facts beyond a reasonable doubt.

§ 6440. The rules of the common law, distinguishing the killing of a master by his servant, and of a husband by his wife, as petit treason, are abolished, and these offenses are deemed homicides, punishable in the manner prescribed by this chapter.

Confidential or domestic relation.

s. 241, Pen. C.

§ 6441. Whenever the grade or punishment of homicide is made to depend upon its having been committed under circumstances evincing a depraved mind or unusual cruelty, or in a cruel manner, the jury may take into consideration the fact that any domestic or confidential relation existed between the accused and the person killed, in determining the moral quality of the acts proved.

Murder defined.

s. 242, Pen. C.

§ 6442. Homicide is murder in the following cases:

1. When perpetrated without authority of law, and with a premeditated design to effect the death of the person killed, or of any other human being.
2. When perpetrated by any act imminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, although without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual.
3. When perpetrated without any design to effect death by a person engaged in the commission of any felony.

Design to effect death inferred.

s. 243, Pen. C.

§ 6443. A design to effect death is inferred from the fact of killing, unless the circumstances raise a reasonable doubt whether such design existed.

Premeditation.

s. 244, Pen. C.

§ 6444. A design to effect death sufficient to constitute murder, may be formed instantly before committing the act by which it is carried into execution.

Anger or intoxication
no defense.

s. 245, Pen. C.

Act eminently
dangerous.

s. 246, Pen. C.

Duel without the
territory.

s. 247, Pen. C.

Forcible taking of
a mine resulting in
killing.

s. 948, Pen. C.

Punishment of murder.

s. 1 and 2, c. 9, 1883.

s. 1, c. 29, 1885.

Manslaughter in the
first degree defined.

s. 250, Pen. C.

Killing an unborn
quick child.

s. 251, Pen. C.

Procuring destruction
of unborn child.

s. 252, Pen. C.

§ 6445. Homicide committed with a design to effect death is not the less murder because the perpetrator was in a state of anger or voluntary intoxication at the time.

§ 6446. Homicide perpetrated by an act eminently dangerous to others and evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, is not the less murder because there was no actual intent to injure others.

§ 6447. Every person who, by previous appointment within this territory, fights a duel without this territory, and in so doing, inflicts a wound upon his antagonist, or any other person, whereof the person injured dies, and every second engaged in such duel, is guilty of murder, and may be indicted, tried and convicted in any county of the territory.

§ 6448. If any person or persons shall associate and agree to enter or attempt to enter by force of numbers, and the terror such numbers is calculated to inspire, or by force and violence, or by threats of violence against any person or persons in the actual possession of any lode, gulch, or placer claim, and upon such entry or attempted entry, any person or persons shall be killed, said persons and all and each of them so entering or attempting to enter, shall be deemed guilty of murder, and punished accordingly. Upon the trial of such cases, any person cognizant of such entry or attempted entry, who shall be present, and aiding, assisting, or in anywise encouraging such entry or attempted entry, shall be deemed a principal in the commission of said offense.

§ 6449. Every person convicted of murder shall suffer death, or imprisonment at hard labor in the territorial penitentiary for life, at the discretion of the jury. Upon trial of an indictment for murder, the jury, if they find the defendant guilty, must designate in their verdict whether he shall be punished by death or imprisonment for life at hard labor, and the judgment of the court shall be in accordance therewith. But upon a plea of guilty the court shall determine the same.

§ 6450. Homicide is manslaughter in the first degree in the following cases:
1. When perpetrated without a design to effect death by a person while engaged in the commission of a misdemeanor.

2. When perpetrated without a design to effect death, and in a heat of passion, but in a cruel and unusual manner, or by means of a dangerous weapon; unless it is committed under such circumstances as constitute excusable or justifiable homicide.

3. When perpetrated unnecessarily either while resisting an attempt by the person killed to commit a crime, or after such attempt shall have failed.

§ 6451. The wilful killing of an unborn quick child by an injury committed upon the person of the mother of such child and not prohibited in the next following section, is manslaughter in the first degree.

§ 6452. Every person who administers to any woman pregnant with a quick child, or who prescribes for such woman, or advises or procures any such woman to take any medicine, drug or substance whatever, or who uses or employs any instrument or other means with intent thereby to destroy such child, unless the same shall have been necessary to preserve the life of such mother, is guilty in case the death of the child or of the mother is thereby produced, of manslaughter in the first degree.

Punishment for
manslaughter in
first degree.

s. 253, Pen. C.

Manslaughter in
the second degree.

s. 254, Pen. C.

Owner of mischievous
animal.

s. 255, Pen. C.

Navigating vessels.

s. 256, Pen. C.

Persons having charge
of steamboats.

s. 257, Pen. C.

Person having charge
of steam engine.

s. 258, Pen. C.

Liabilities of physicians.

s. 259, Pen. C.

Person keeping
gunpowder.

s. 260, Pen. C.

Punishment for
manslaughter in
the second degree.

s. 261, Pen. C.

Excusable homicide
what is.

s. 262, Pen. C.

§ 6453. Every person guilty of manslaughter in the first degree is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for not less than four years.

§ 6454. Every killing of one human being by the act, procurement or culpable negligence of another, which, under the provisions of this chapter, is not murder, nor manslaughter in the first degree, nor excusable nor justifiable homicide, is manslaughter in the second degree.

§ 6455. If the owner of a mischievous animal, knowing its propensities, wilfully suffers it to go at large, or keeps it without ordinary care, and such animal, while so at large or not confined, kills any human being who has taken all the precautions which the circumstances permitted, to avoid such animal, the owner is deemed guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

§ 6456. Every person navigating any vessel for gain who wilfully or negligently receives so many passengers or such a quantity of other lading on board such vessel that by means thereof such vessel sinks, or is upset or injured, and thereby any human being is drowned or otherwise killed, is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

§ 6457. Every captain or other person having charge of any steamboat used for the conveyance of passengers, or of the boilers or engines thereof, who, from ignorance or gross neglect, or for the purpose of excelling any other boat in speed, creates or allows to be created, such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the boiler or other apparatus in which it shall be generated, or any apparatus or machinery connected therewith, by which bursting or breaking any person is killed, is deemed guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

§ 6458. Every engineer, or other person having charge of a steam boiler, steam engine or other apparatus for generating or employing steam, employed in any manufactory, railway or other mechanical works, who wilfully or from ignorance or gross neglect creates, or allows to be created, such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the boiler, engine or apparatus, or to cause any other accident whereby the death of a human being is produced, is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

§ 6459. Every physician who, being in a state of intoxication, without a design to effect death, administers any poison, drug or medicine, or does any other act as such physician, to another person, which produces the death of such other person, is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

6460. Every person guilty of making or keeping gunpowder or saltpeter within any city or village, in any quantity or manner such as is prohibited by law or by any ordinance of said city or village, in consequence whereof any explosion occurs whereby any human being is killed, is guilty of manslaughter in the second degree.

§ 6461. Every person guilty of manslaughter in the second degree is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not more than four years, and not less than two years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both fine and imprisonment.

§ 6462. Homicide is excusable in the following cases:

1. When committed by accident and misfortune, in lawfully correcting a child or servant, or in doing any other lawful act, by

lawful means, with usual and ordinary caution, and without any unlawful intent.

2. When committed by accident and misfortune in the heat of passion, upon any sudden and sufficient provocation, or upon a sudden combat; provided that no undue advantage is taken, nor any dangerous weapon used, and that the killing is not done in a cruel or unusual manner.

Justifiable homicide
by officers.
s. 263 Pen. C.

§ 6463. Homicide is justifiable when committed by public officers and those acting by their command in their aid and assistance, either:

1. In obedience to any judgment of a competent court; or,
2. When necessarily committed in overcoming actual resistance to the execution of some legal process, or to the discharge of any other legal duty; or,
3. When necessarily committed in retaking felons who have been rescued, or who have escaped, or when necessarily committed in arresting felons fleeing from justice.

Justifiable homicide
by other persons.
s. 264, Pen. C.

§6464. Homicide is also justifiable when committed by any person in either of the following cases:

1. When resisting any attempt to murder such person, or to commit any felony upon him or her, or upon or in any dwelling house in which such person is; or,
2. When committed in the lawful defense of such person, or of his or her husband, wife, parent, child, master, mistress or servant, when there is a reasonable ground to apprehend a design to commit a felony, or to do some great personal injury, and imminent danger of such design being accomplished; or,
3. When necessarily committed in attempting, by lawful ways and means, to apprehend any person for any felony committed; or in lawfully suppressing any riot; or in lawfully keeping and preserving the peace.

CHAPTER 18.
MAIMING.

Section.	Section.
6465. Maiming defined.	6470. Design to maim inferred.
6466. Maiming one's self.	6471. Premeditated design.
6467. Same to obtain alms.	6472. Subsequent recovery.
6468. What injury is maiming.	6473. Punishment for maiming.
6469. What constitutes disfigurement.	

Maiming defined.
s. 265, Pen. C.

§ 6465. Every person who, with premeditated design to injure another, inflicts upon his person any injury which disfigures his personal appearance, or disables any member or organ of his body, or seriously diminishes his physical vigor, is guilty of maiming.

Maiming one's self.
s. 266, Pen. C.

§ 6466. Every person who, with design to disable himself from performing any legal duty, existing or anticipated, inflicts upon himself any injury whereby he is so disabled, is guilty of maiming.

Same.
s. 267, Pen. C.

§ 6467. Every person who inflicts upon himself any injury such as if inflicted upon another would constitute maiming, with intent to avail himself of such injury, to excite sympathy, or to obtain alms, or any charitable relief, is guilty of maiming.

What injury is
maiming.
s. 268, Pen. C.
What constitutes
disfigurement.
s. 269, Pen. C.

§ 6468. To constitute maiming it is immaterial by what means or instrument, or in what manner the injury was inflicted.

§ 6469. To constitute maiming by disfigurement the injury must be such as is calculated, after healing, to attract observation. A disfigurement which can only be discovered by close inspection does not constitute maiming.

Design to maim inferred. § 6470. A design to injure, disfigure or disable, is inferred from the fact of
s. 270, Pen. C. inflicting an injury which is calculated to disfigure or disable, unless the circumstances
raise a reasonable doubt whether such design existed.

Premeditated design. §6471. A premeditated design to injure, disfigure or disable, sufficient to
s. 271, Pen. C. constitute maiming, may be formed instantly before inflicting the wound.

subsequent recovery. §6472. Where it appears, upon a trial for maiming another person, that the
s. 272, Pen. C. person injured has, before the time of trial, so far recovered from the wound that he is no
longer by it disfigured in personal appearance, or disabled in any member or organ of his
body, or affected in physical vigor, no conviction for maiming shall be had; but the
accused may be convicted of assault and battery, with or without a special intent,
according to the proof.

Punishment for maiming. § 6473. Every person guilty of maiming is punishable by imprisonment in the
s. 273, Pen. C. territorial prison not exceeding seven years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not
exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine
and imprisonment.

CHAPTER 19.
KIDNAPING.

Section.
6474. Kidnaping defined.
6475. Selling services of person.
6476. Removing persons held to Service.

Section.
6477. Public officer granting process for re
moval.

Kidnaping defined.
s. 274, Pen. C

§6474. Every person who, without lawful authority, forcibly seizes and confines
another, or inveigles or kidnaps another, with intent, either:

1. To cause such other person to be secretly confined or imprisoned in this
territory against his will; or,

2. To cause such other person to be sent out of this territory against his will; or,

3. To cause such person to be sold as a slave, or in any way held to service
against his will,

Is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years. Upon any
trial for a violation of this section, the consent thereto of the person kidnaped or confined,
shall not be a defense, unless it appears satisfactorily to the jury, that such person was
above the age of twelve years, and that such consent was not extorted by threat, or by
duress.

selling services
of person.
s. 275, Pen. C.

§ 6475. Every person who, within this territory or elsewhere, sells or in any
manner transfers, for any term, the services or labor of any black, mulatto, or other
person of color, who has been forcibly taken or inveigled, or kidnaped from this territory,
is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

Removing persons
held to service.
s. 276, Pen. C.

§ 6476. Every person claiming that he or another is entitled to the service of a
person alleged to be held to labor or service in a state or territory of the United States
who, except as authorized by law, takes or removes or wilfully does any act tending
toward removing from this territory any such person, is guilty of felony, punishable by
imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, and by a penalty of five
hundred dollars, recoverable in a civil action by the party aggrieved.

Public officer granting
process for removal.
s. 277, Pen. C.

§ 6477. Every judge or other public officer of this territory who grants or issues
any warrant, certificate or other process in any proceeding for the removal from this
territory of any person

claimed as held to labor or service in a state or territory of the United States, except in pursuance of positive enactment, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and in addition to the punishment therefor prescribed by law, he forfeits five hundred dollars to the party aggrieved, recoverable in a civil action.

CHAPTER 20.
ATTEMPTS TO KILL.

Section.	Section.
6478. Attempt to kill by administering poison.	6479. Shooting and assault. 6480. Other assaults with intent to kill.

Attempt to kill by
administering poison.
s. 278, Pen. C.

§ 6478. Every person who, with intent to kill, administers, or causes or procures to be administered to another, any poison, which is actually taken by such other, but by which death is not caused, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than ten years.

Shooting and assault.
s. 279, Pen. C.

§ 6479. Every person who shoots or attempts to shoot at another, with any kind of firearm, air gun, or other means whatever, with intent to kill any person, or who commits any assault and battery upon another by means of any deadly weapon, and by such other means or force as was likely to produce death, with intent to kill any other person, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

Other assaults with
intent to kill.
s. 280, Pen. C.

§ 6480. Every person who is guilty of an assault with intent to kill any person, territorial prison for a term not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

CHAPTER 21.
ROBBERY.

Section.	Section.
6481. Robbery defined.	6486. Taking secretly not robbery.
6482. Force or fear employed.	6487. Two degrees of robbery.
6483. Degree of force immaterial.	6488. Punishment for first degree.
6484. What fear is an element.	6489. Punishment of second degree.
6485. Value of property not material.	6490. Robbery by two or more persons.

Robbery defined.
s. 281, Pen. C.

§ 6481. Robbery is a wrongful taking of personal property in the possession of another, from his person or immediate presence, and against his will, accomplished by means of force or fear.

Force or fear
employed.
s. 282, Pen. C.
Degree of force
immaterial.
s. 283, Pen. C.
What fear is
an element.
s. 284, Pen. C.

§ 6482. To constitute robbery, the force or fear must be employed either to obtain or retain possession of the property, or to prevent or overcome resistance to the taking. If employed merely as a means of escape, it does not constitute robbery.

§ 6483. When force is employed in either of the ways specified in the last section, the degree of force employed is immaterial.

§ 6484. The fear which constitutes robbery may be either:
1. The fear of an unlawful injury, immediate or future, to the person or property of the person robbed, or of any relative of his, or member of his family; or,
2. The fear of an immediate and unlawful injury to the person or property of any one in the company of the person robbed, at the time of the robbery.

Value of property
not material.
s. 285, Pen. C.
Taking secretly
not robbery.
s. 286, Pen. C.
Two degrees of
robbery.
s. 287, Pen. C.
Punishment for
first degree.
s. 288, Pen. C.
Punishment of
second degree.
s. 289, Pen. C.
Robbery by two
or more persons.
s. 290, Pen. C.

§ 6485. When property is taken under the circumstances required to constitute robbery, the fact that the property was of trifling value does not qualify the offense.
§ 6486. The taking of property from the person of another is not robbery, when it clearly appears that the taking was fully completed without his knowledge.
§ 6487. Robbery, when accomplished by the use of force, or of putting the person robbed in fear of some immediate injury to his person, is robbery in the first degree. When accomplished in any other manner, it is robbery in the second degree.
§ 6488. Every person guilty of robbery in the first degree is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than ten years.
§ 6489. Every person guilty of robbery in the second degree is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.
§ 6490. Whenever two or more persons conjointly commit a robbery, or where the whole number of persons conjointly committing a robbery, and persons present and aiding such robbery, amount to two or more, each and either of such persons is punishable by imprisonment for life.

CHAPTER 22.
ASSAULTS WITH INTENT TO COMMIT FELONY, OTHER THAN
ASSAULTS WITH INTENT TO KILL.

Assault with deadly
weapon with intent
to commit felony.
s. 291, Pen. C.

Other assaults with
intent to commit
felony.
s. 292, Pen. C.

Administering drug.
s. 293, Pen. C.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6491. Assault with intent to commit felony, with deadly weapon.	6492. Other assaults. 6493. Administering drug.

§ 6491. Every person who shoots or attempts to shoot at another with any kind of fire arm, air gun, or other means whatever, or commits any assault or battery upon another by means of any deadly weapon, or by such other means or force as was likely to produce death, with intent to commit any felony other than assault with intent to kill, or in resisting the execution of any legal process, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.
§ 6492. Every person who is guilty of an assault with intent to commit any felony, except an assault with intent to kill, the punishment for which assault is not prescribed by the preceding section, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
§ 6493. Every person guilty of administering to another any chloroform, ether, laudanum, or other intoxicating, narcotic or other anesthetic agent, with intent thereby to enable or assist himself or any other person to commit any felony, is guilty of felony.

CHAPTER 23.
DUELS AND CHALLENGES.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6494. Duel defined.	6500. Attempts to induce challenge.
6495. Punishment for fighting duel.	6501. Posting person for not fighting duel.
6496. Incapable of holding office.	6502. Leaying territory to evade laws.
6497. Seconds, aide and surgeons.	6503. Person may be tried, when.
6498. Punishment for sending challenge.	6504. Privilege of witnesses. 6499. Challenge defined.

Duel defined.

s. 294, Pen. C.

Punishment for

fighting duel.

s. 293, Pen. C.

Incapable of holding
office.

s. 296, Pen. C.

Seconds, aids and
surgeons.

s. 297, Pen. C.

Punishment for

sending challenges.

s. 298, Pen. C.

Challenge defined.

s. 299, Pen. C.

Attempts to induce
challenge.

s. 300, Pen. C.

Posting person for
not fighting duel.

s. 301, Pen. C.

Leaving territory to
evade laws.

s. 302, Pen. C.

Person may be
tried, when.

s. 303, Pen. C.

Privilege of
witnesses.

s. 304, Pen. C.

§ 6494. A duel is any combat, with deadly weapons, fought between two persons by previous agreement or upon a previous quarrel.

§ 6495. Every person guilty of fighting any duel, although no death or wound ensues, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

§ 6496. Every person convicted of fighting a duel is thereafter incapable of holding or being elected or appointed to any office, place or post of trust or emolument, civil or military, under this territory.

§ 6497. Every person who is present at the time when any duel is fought, either as second, aid or surgeon, or who advises or gives any countenance to any duel, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding seven years.

§ 6498. Every person who challenges another to fight a duel; every person who accepts any such challenge; and every person who knowingly forwards, carries or delivers any such challenge, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding seven years.

§ 6499. Any words, spoken or written, or any signs, uttered or made to any person, expressing or implying or intended to express or imply a desire, request, invitation or demand, to fight a duel, or to meet for the purpose of fighting a duel, are deemed a challenge.

§ 6500. Every person guilty of sending, uttering or making to another any words or signs whatever, with intent to provoke or induce such person to give or receive any challenge to fight a duel, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

6501. Every person who posts or publishes another for not fighting a duel, or for not sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, or who uses any reproachful or contemptuous language, verbal, written or printed, to or concerning another for not sending or accepting a challenge to fight a duel, or with intent to provoke a duel, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6502. Every person who leaves this territory with intent to elude any of the provisions of this chapter, and to commit any act out of this territory, such as is prohibited by this chapter, and who does any act, although out of this territory, which would be punishable by said provisions, if committed within this territory, is punishable in the same manner as he would have been, in case such act had been committed within this territory.

§ 6503. Such person may be indicted and tried in any county within this territory.

6504. No person shall be excused from testifying or answering any question upon any investigation or trial for a violation of either of the provisions of this chapter, upon the ground that his testimony might tend to convict him of a crime. But no evidence given upon any examination of a person so testifying shall be received against him in any criminal prosecution or proceeding.

CHAPTER 24.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

Section,

6505. Assault defined.

6506. Buttery defined.

6507. When force is allowable.

Section.

6508. Assault and battery. how punished.

6509. Justices have jurisdiction.

6510. Assault with dangerous weapon.

Assault defined.

s. 305, Pen. C.

Battery defined.

s. 306, Pen. C.

When force is

allowable.

s. 307, Pen. C.

6505. An assault is any wilful and unlawful attempt or offer, with force or violence, to do a corporal hurt to another.

§ 6506. A battery is any wilful and unlawful use of force or violence upon the person of another.

§ 6507. To use or to attempt to offer to use force or violence upon or toward the person of another is not unlawful in the following cases:

1. When necessarily committed by a public officer in the performance of any legal duty, or by any other person assisting him or acting by his direction.

2. When necessarily committed by any person in arresting one who has committed any felony, and delivering him to a public officer competent to receive him in custody.

3. When committed either by the party about to be injured, or by any other person in his aid or defense, in preventing or attempting to prevent an offense against his person, or any trespass or other unlawful interference with real or personal property in his lawful possession; provided the force or violence used is not more than sufficient to prevent such offense.

4. When committed by a parent or the authorized agent of any parent, or by any guardian, master or teacher, in the exercise of a lawful authority to restrain or correct his child, ward, apprentice or scholar, provided restraint or correction has been rendered necessary by the misconduct of such child, ward, apprentice or scholar, or by his refusal to obey the lawful command of such parent, or authorized agent or guardian, master or teacher, and the force or violence used is reasonable in manner and moderate in degree.

5. When committed by a carrier of passengers, or the authorized agents or servants of such carrier, or by any person assisting them, at their request, in expelling from any carriage, railroad car, vessel or other vehicle, any passenger who refuses to obey a lawful and reasonable regulation prescribed for the conduct of passengers, if such vehicle has first been stopped and the force and violence used is not more than is sufficient to expel the offending passenger, with a reasonable regard to his personal safety.

6. When committed by any person in preventing an idiot, lunatic, insane person or other person of unsound mind, including persons temporarily or partially deprived of reason, from committing an act dangerous to himself or to another, or enforcing such restraint as is necessary for the protection of his person or for his restoration to health, during such period only as shall be necessary to obtain legal authority for the restraint or custody of his person.

§ 6508. Assault or assault and battery shall be punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by a fine of not less than five dollars or more than one hundred dollars, or both, at the discretion of the court.

§6509. Justices of the peace shall have jurisdiction to fine and imprison in all cases arising under the provisions of this act, and may try and determine the same, subject to appeal by defendant as in other cases.

[section 6509 was enacted as section 3 of chapter 35, laws of 1879, which act fixed the penalty for assault, assault and battery and petit larceny so as to bring these offenses within the determinate jurisdiction of justices of the peace.]

6510. Every person who, with intent to do bodily harm, an without justifiable or excusable cause, commits any assault

Assault and battery

how punished

s. 1, c 35, 1879.

Justices have

jurisdiction.

s. 3, c. 35, 1879.

Assault with

dangerous weapon.

s. 309, Pen. C.

upon the person of another with anS' sharp or dangerous weapon, or who, without such cause, shoots or attempts to shoot at another, with any kind of firearm or air gun or other means whatever, with intent to injure any person, although without intent to kill such person or to commit any felony, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.

CHAPTER 25. LIBEL.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6511. Libel defined.	6517. Judicial, legislative and public proceed
6512. Libel is a misdemeanor.	ings.
6513. Malice presumed.	6518. Limitation of privilege.
6514. Truth given in evidence.	6519. Other privileged communications.
6515. Publication of libel defined.	6520. Threatening to publish libel.
6516. Liability of editors and others.	
<u>Libel defined.</u>	
s. 310, Pen. C.	§ 6511. Any malicious injury to good name, other than by words orally spoken,
Libel is a	is a libel.
<u>misdemeanor.</u>	§ 6512. Every person who wilfully, and with a malicious intent to injure another,
s. 311, Pen. C.	publishes any libel, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
<u>Malice presumed.</u>	6513. An injurious publication is presumed to have been malicious, if no
s. 312, Pen. C.	justifiable motive for making it is shown.
<u>Truth given in evidence.</u>	§6514. In all criminal prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be
s. 313, Pen. C.	given in evidence to the jury, and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party --
	hall be acquitted.
Publication of libel	§ 6515. To sustain a charge of publishing a libel it is not needful that the words
<u>defined.</u>	complained of should have been read by any person. It is enough that the accused
s. 314, Pen. C.	knowingly parted with the immediate custody of the libel under circumstances which
	exposed it to be read by any other person than himself.
Liability of editors	§ 6516. Each author, editor and proprietor of any book, newspaper or serial
<u>and others.</u>	publication, and each member of any partnership or incorporated association by which
s. 315, Pen. C.	any book, . newspaper or serial publication is issued, is chargeable with the publication of
	any words contained in any part of said book, or number of such newspaper or serial.
Privileges in regard	§ 6517. No reporter, editor or proprietor of any newspaper is liable to any
to judicial, legislative	prosecution for a fair and true report of any judicial, legislative or other public official
<u>and public proceedings.</u>	proceedings, or of any statement, speech, argument or debate in the course of the same,
s. 316, Pen. C.	except upon proof of malice in making such report, which shall in no case be implied
	from the mere fact of publication.
<u>Limitation of privilege.</u>	§ 6518. Libelous remarks or comments connected with matter privileged by the
s. 317, Pen. C.	last section, receive no privilege by reason of their being so connected.
Other privileged	§ 6519. A communication made to a person interested in the communication, by
<u>communications.</u>	one who was also interested or who stood in such a relation to the former as to afford a
s. 318, Pen. C.	reasonable ground for supposin his motive innocent, is not presumed to be malicious, and
	is called a privileged communication.
Threatening to	§ 6520. Every person who threatens to another to publish a libel concerning him
<u>publish libel.</u>	or any parent, husband, wife or child of such person, or member of his family, is guilty of
s. 319, Pen. C.	a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 26.
RAPE, ABDUCTION, CARNAL ABUSE OF CHILDREN, AND SEDUC-
TION.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6521 Rape defined.	6528. Compelling woman to marry.
6522. Physical ability must be shown.	6529. Intent to compel woman to marry or be
6523. What sufficient to constitute the crime.	defiled.
6524. Have in first degree.	6530. Seduction for prostitution.
6525. Rap , in second degree.	6531. Abduction.
6526. Punishment in first decree.	6532. Seduction under promise of marriage.
6527. Punishment in second degree.	6533. Subsequent marriage a defense.

Rape defined.
s. 320, Pen. C.
s.1, c. 133, 1887.

§ 6521. Rape is an act of sexual intercourse, accomplished with a female not the wife of the perpetrator, under either of the following circumstances:

1. Where the female is under the age of fourteen years.
2. Where she is incapable, through lunacy or any other unsoundness of mind, whether temporary or permanent, of giving legal consent.
3. Where she resists, but her resistance is overcome by force or violence.
4. Where she is prevented from resisting, by threats of immediate and great bodily harm, accompanied by apparent power of execution.
5. Where she is prevented from resisting by any intoxicating, narcotic or anesthetic agent, administered by or with the privity of the accused.
6. Where she is at the time unconscious of the nature of the act, and this is known to the accused.
7. Where she submits under a belief that the person committing the act is her husband, and this belief is induced by artifice, pretense or concealment practiced by the accused, with intent to induce such belief.

Physical ability must
be shown, when.
s. 321, Pen. C.
What sufficient to
constitute crime.
s. 322, Pen. C.

§ 6522. No conviction for rape can be had against one who was under the age of fourteen years at the time of the act alleged, unless his physical ability to accomplish penetration is proved as an independent fact and beyond a reasonable doubt.

§ 6523. The essential guilt of rape consists in the outrage to the person and feeling of the female. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime.

Rape in first degree.
s. 323, Pen. C.
Rape in second degree
s. 324, Pen. C.
Punishment for rape
in first degree
s. 325, Pen. C.

§ 6524. Rape committed upon a female under the age of ten years, or incapable, through lunacy or any other unsoundness of mind, of giving legal consent, or accomplished by means of force overcoming her resistance, is rape in the first degree.

§ 6525. In all other cases, rape is of the second degree.

§ 6526. Rape in the first degree is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than ten years.

Punishment for rape
in second degree.
s. 326, Pen. C.
Compelling woman to
marry.
s. 327, Pen. C.
Intent to compel
woman to marry
or be defiled.
s. 328, Pen. C.

§ 6527. Rape in the second degree is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than five years.

§ 6528. Every person who takes any woman against her will, and by force, menace or duress, compels her to marry him or to marry any other person, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not less than ten years.

§ 6529. Every person who takes any woman unlawfully against her will, with the intent to, compel her by force, menace or duress to marry him, or to marry any other person, or to be defiled, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

Seduction for prostitution.

s. 329, Pen. C.

§ 6530. Every person who inveigles or entices any unmarried female of previous chaste character under the age of twentyfive years, into any house of ill fame or of assignation, or elsewhere, for the purpose of prostitution, and every person who aids or assists in such abduction for such purpose, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Abduction.

s. 330, Pen. C.

§ 6531. Every person who takes away any female under the age of fifteen years, from her father, mother, guardian or other person having the legal charge of her person, without their consent, either for the purpose of marriage, concubinage or prostitution, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Seduction under
promise of marriage.

s. 331, Pen. C.

§ 6532. Every person who, under promise of marriage, seduces and has illicit connection with any unmarried female of previous chaste character, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Subsequent marriage
is a defense.

s. 332, Pen. C.

§ 6533. The subsequent marriage of the parties is a defense to a prosecution for a violation of the last section.

**CHAPTER 27.
ADULTERY.**

Section.

6534. Adultery defined.

Section.

6335. Punishment for adultery.

Adultery defined.

s. 333, Pen. C.

§ 6534. Adultery is the unlawful voluntary sexual intercourse, of a married person, with one of the opposite sex, and when the crime is committed between parties, only one of whom is married, both are guilty of adultery.

Punishment for
adultery.

s. 334, Pen. C.

§ 6535. Every person guilty of the crime of adultery, shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

(By an act of congress which became a law March 3, 1887, the crime of adultery is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary not exceeding three years. See section 131 of the organic law as printed in this compilation.)

**CHAPTER 28.
ABANDONMENT AND NEGLECT OF CHILDREN.**

Section.

6536. Deserting a child.

Section.

6337. Omitting to provide for child.

Deserting a child.

s. 335, Pen. C.

§ 6536. Every parent of any child under the age of six years, and every person to whom any such child has been confided for nurture or education, who deserts such child in any place whatever, with intent wholly to abandon it, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding seven years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year.

Omitting to provide
for child.

s. 336, Pen. C.

§6537. Every parent of any child who wilfully omits, without lawful excuse, to perform any duty imposed upon him by law to furnish necessary food, clothing, shelter, or medical attendance for such child is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 29.

ABORTION AND CONCEALING DEATH OF CHILDREN.

Section.

6538. Procuring an abortion.
6539. Submitting to, or soliciting attempt to
commit an abortion.

Section

6540. Concealing still birth or death of child..

Procuring an abortion.

s. 337, Pen. C.

§ 6538. Every person who administers to any pregnant woman, or who prescribes for any such woman, or advises or procures any such woman to take any medicine, drug or substance, or uses or employs any instrument, or other means whatever, with intent thereby to procure the miscarriage of such woman, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year.

Submitting to or
soliciting attempt
to commit abortion.

s. 338, Pen. C.

§ 6539. Every woman who solicits of any person any medicine, drug, or substance whatever, and takes the same, or who submits to any operation, or to the use of any means whatever, with intent thereby to procure a miscarriage, unless the same is necessary to preserve her life, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both.

Concealing still birth
or death of child.

s. 339, Pen. C.

§ 6540. Every woman who endeavors either by herself or by the aid of others to conceal the still birth of an issue of her body, which if born alive would be a bastard, or the death of any such issue under the age of two years, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

CHAPTER 30.

CHILD STEALING.

Section.

6541. Punishment for child stealing.

Punishment for
child stealing.

s. 340, Pen. C.

§ 6541. Every person who maliciously, forcibly or fraudulently takes or entices away any child under the age of twelve years, with intent to detain and conceal such child from its parent, guardian or other person having the lawful charge of such child is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

CHAPTER 31. BIGAMY, INCEST AND SODOMY.

Section.

6542. Bigamy defined.
6543. Exceptions to the definition of bigamy.
6544. P nishment for bigamy.
6545. What barrages are unlawful.

Section.

6546. Incest defined.
6547. Crime against nature.
6548. Penetration sufficient.

Bigamy defined.

s. 341, Pen. C.

§ 6542. Every person who, having been married to another who remains living, marries any other person, except in the cases specified in the next section, is guilty of bigamy.

Exceptions to
the definition.

s. 342, Pen. C.

§ 6543. The last section does not extend:
1. To any person by reason of any former marriage, whose husband or drift by such marriage has been absent for five successive years without being known to such person within that time to be living; nor,

2. To any person by reason of any former marriage whose husband or wife by such marriage has absented himself or herself from his wife or her husband and has been continually remaining without the United States for the space of five years together; nor,

3. To any person by reason of any former marriage which has been pronounced void, annulled or dissolved by the judgment of a competent court, unless such marriage was dissolved upon the ground of adultery committed by such person; nor,

4. To any person by reason of any former marriage with a husband or wife who has been sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Punishment of bigamy.
s. 343, Pen. C.
What marriages are unlawful.
s. 344, Pen. C.

§ 6544. Every person guilty of bigamy is punishable by imprisonment in the \ territorial prison not exceeding five years.
§ 6545. Every person who knowingly marries the husband or wife of another, in any case in which such husband or wife would be punishable according to the foregoing provisions, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or in a county hundred not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
§ 6546. Persons who, being within the degrees of consanguinity within which marriages are, by the laws of the territory, declared incestuous and void, intermarry with each other, or commit adultery or fornication with each other, are punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.
Sections 4 and 5 of an act of congress which became a law March 3, 1887, read as follow a
[Sec. 4. That if any person related to another person within and not including the fourth degree of consanguinity computed according to the rules of the civil law, shall marry or cohabit with, or have sexual intercourse with such other so related person knowing her or him to be within said degree of relationship, the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of incest, and on conviction thereof, sha! I be punished by imprisonment in the penitentiary not less than three years and not more than fifteen years. Section 5. That if an unmarried man or woman commit fornication, each of them shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding six months, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.]

Crime against nature.
s. 346, Pen. C.
What constitutes crime against nature.
s. 347, Pen. C.

§ 6547. Every person who is guilty of the detestable and abominable crime against nature, committed with mankind or with a beast, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.
§6548. Any sexual penetration, however slight, is sufficient to complete the crime against nature.

CHAPTER 32.
VIOLATING SEPULTURE AND THE REMAINS OF THE DEAD.

Section.
6599. Disposal of one's own body.
6550. Duty of burial.
6551. Burial in other states.
6552. Dissection allowed, when.
6553. Unlawful dissection is a misdemeanor.
6554. Remains after dissection.
6555. Dead limb or member of body.
6556. Duty of burial devolves upon whom.
6557. Neglect of burial.
6558. Custody of body.

Section.
6559. Unlawful removal of the dead.
6560. Purchasing, tend body.
6561. Unlawful interference with places of burial.
6562. Removal to another burial place.
6563. Arresting or attaching dead body.
6564. Disturbing funerals.
6565. Injury to cemetery or tomb.
6566. Violation of provisions of this chapter.

Disposal of one's own body.
s. 348, Pen. C.

§ 6549. Every person has the right to direct the manner in which his body shall be disposed of after his death, and to direct the manner in which any part of his body which becomes separated therefrom during his life time shall be disposed of. The provisions of this chapter do not apply where such person has given directions for the disposal of his body or any part thereof inconsistent with these provisions.

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Duty of burial.
s. 349, Pen. C.

§ 6550. Except in the cases in which a right to dissect a dead body is expressly conferred by law, every dead body of a human being lying within this territory must be decently buried within a reasonable time after the death.

Burial in other states.
s. 350, Pen. C.

§ 6551. The last section does not affect the right to carry the dead body of a human being through this territory, or to remove from this territory the body of a person dying within it, for the purpose of burying the same in another state or territory.

Dissection allowed, when.
s. 351, Pen. C.

§ 6552. The right to dissect the dead body of a human being exists in the following cases:

1. In the cases authorized by positive enactment of the legislative assembly of this territory.

2. Whenever the death occurs under circumstances in which a coroner is authorized by law to hold an inquest upon the body, and a coroner authorizes such dissection for the purposes of the inquest.

3. Whenever any husband or next of kin of a deceased person, being charged by law with the duty of burial, authorizes such dissection for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of death.

Unlawful dissection is a misdemeanor.
s. 352, Pen. C.

§ 6553. Every person who makes or procures to be made any dissection of the body of a human being, except by authority of law, or in pursuance of a permission given by the deceased, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Remains after dissection.
s. 353, Pen. C.

§ 6554. In all cases in which a dissection has been made, the provisions of this chapter requiring the burial of a dead body, and punishing interference with or injuries to a dead body, apply equally to the remains of the body dissected, as soon as the lawful purposes of such dissection have been accomplished.

Dead limb or member of body.
s. 354, Pen. C.

§ 6555. All provisions of this chapter requiring the burial of a dead body, or punishing interference with or injuries to a dead body, apply equally to any dead limb or member of a human body, separated therefrom during life time.

Duty of burial devolves upon whom.
s. 355, Pen. C.

§ 6556. The duty of burying the body of a deceased person devolves upon the persons hereinafter specified:

1. If the deceased were a married woman, the duty of burial devolves upon her husband.

2. If the deceased were not a married woman, but left any kindred, the duty of burial devolves upon the person or persons in the same degree nearest of kin to the deceased, being of adult age, and within this territory, and possessed of sufficient means to defray the necessary expenses.

3. If the deceased left no husband, nor kindred, answering the foregoing description, the duty of burial devolves upon the coroner conducting an inquest upon the body of the deceased, if any such inquest is held; if none, then upon the persons charged with the support of the poor in the locality in which the death occurs.

4. In case the person upon whom the duty of burial is cast by the foregoing provisions omits to make such burial within a reasonable time, the duty devolves upon the person next specified; • and if all omit to act, it devolves upon the tenant, or, if there is no tenant, upon the owner of the premises, or master, or, if there is no master, upon the owner of the vessel in which the death occurs or the body is found.

Neglect of burial.
s. 356, Pen. C.

§ 6557. Every person upon whom the duty of making burial of the remains of a deceased person is imposed by law, who omits to perform that duty within a reasonable time, is guilty of

a misdemeanor; and, in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, is liable to pay to the person performing the duty in his stead, treble the expenses incurred by the latter in making the burial, to be recovered in a civil action.

Who is entitled to
custody of body.
s. 357, Pen. C.

§6558. The person charged bylaw with the duty of burying the body of a deceased person is entitled to the custody of such body for the purpose of burying it; except that in the cases in which an inquest is required by law to be held upon a dead body, by a coroner, such coroner is entitled to its custody until such inquest has been completed.

Unlawful removal
of the dead.
s. 358, Pen. C.

§ 6559. Every person who removes any part of the dead body of a human being from any grave or other place where the same has been buried, or from any place where the same is deposited while awaiting burial, with intent to sell the same, or to dissect it without authority of law, or from malice or wantonness, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Purchasing dead body.
s. 359, Pen. C.

§ 6560. Every person who purchases, or who receives, except for the purpose of burial, any dead body of a human being, knowing that the same has been removed contrary to the last section, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Unlawful interference
with places of burial.
s. 360, Pen: C.

§ 6561. Every person who opens any grave or any place of burial, temporary or otherwise, or who breaks open any building wherein any dead body of a human being is deposited while awaiting burial, with intent either:

1. To remove any dead body of a human being for the purpose of selling the same, or for the purpose of dissection; or,

2. To steal the coffin, or any part thereof or any thing attached thereto, or connected therewith, or the vestments or other articles buried with the same,
Is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding two, or in a county jail not exceeding six months, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Removal to another
burial place.
s. 361, Pen. C.

§ 6562. Whenever a cemetery or other place of burial is lawfully authorized to be removed from one place to another, the right and duty to disinter, remove and rebury the remains of bodies there lying buried, devolves upon the persons named in section 6556, in the order in which they are named, and, if they all fail to act, then upon the lawful custodians of the place of burial so removed. Every omission of such duty is punishable in the same manner as other omissions to perform the duty of making burial are made punishable by section 6557.

Arresting or attaching
dead body.
s. 362, Pen ..C.

§6563. Every person who arrests or attaches any dead body of a human being upon any debt or demand whatever, or detains or claims to detain it for any debtor demand, or upon any pretended lien or charge, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Disturbing funerals.
s. 363, Pen. C.

§ 6564. Every person who wilfully disturbs, interrupts or disquiets any assemblage of people met for the purpose of any funeral, or who, without authority of law, obstructs or detains any persons engaged in carrying or accompanying any dead body of a human being to a place of burial, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Injury to cemetery
or tomb.
s. 384, Pen. C.

§ 6565. Every person who shall wilfully destroy, mutilate, deface, injure or remove any tomb, monument or gravestone, or other structure placed in any cemetery or private burying ground, or any fence, railing, or other work for the protection or ornament of any such cemetery or place of burial of any human being, or tomb, monument or gravestone, memento, or memorial, or other structure aforesaid, or of any lot within a cemetery, or shall wilfully destroy, cut, break, or injure any tree, shrub or plant, within the limits thereof, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by fine of not less than five dollars, nor more than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not to exceed six months, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Violation of provisions
of this chapter
s. 365, Pen. C.

§ 6566. Every person who violates any provision of any enactment of the legislative assembly of this territory, now in force, or that hereafter may be enacted, not provided for in this code relative to dissection, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 33.
INDECENT EXPOSURE, OBSCENE EXHIBITIONS, BOOKS AND
PRINTS, AND BAWDY AND OTHER DISORDERLY HOUSES.

Indecent exposure
of body or pictures.
s. 388, Pen. C.

Section.
6567. Indecent exposure of body or pictures.
6568. Seizure of indecent articles.
6569. Their character summarily determined.
6570. Destruction of articles.

Section.
6571 Keeping bawdy house.
6572. Keeping disorderly house.
6573. Letting building for unlawful pur
poses.

§ 6567. Every person who, wilfully and lewdly, either:
1. Exposes his person, or the private parts thereof, in any public place, or in any place where there are present other persons to be offended or annoyed thereby; or,
2. Procures, counsels or assists any person so to expose himself, or to take any part in any model artist exhibition, or to make any other exhibition of himself to public view, or to the view of any number of persons, such as is offensive to decency, or is adapted to excite to vicious or lewd thoughts or acts; or,
3. Writes or composes, stereotypes, prints, publishes, sells, distributes or keeps for sale, or exhibits any obscene or indecent writing, paper or book, or designs or copies, draws or engraves, paints or otherwise prepares any obscene or indecent picture or print of any description, or molds, cuts, casts, or otherwise makes any obscene or indecent figure, or form, Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Seizure of indecent
articles.
s. 367, Pen. C.

§ 6568. Every person who is authorized or enjoined to arrest any person for a violation of subdivision 3 of the last section, is equally authorized and enjoined to seize any obscene or indecent writing, paper, book, picture, print or figure found in possession or under the control of the person so arrested, and to deliver the same to the magistrate before whom the person so arrested is required to be taken.

Their character
summarily
determined.
s. 388, Pen. C.

§ 6569. The magistrate to whom any obscene or indecent writing, paper, book, picture, print or figure, is delivered pursuant to the foregoing section, shall, upon the examination of the accused, or if the examination is delayed or prevented, without awaiting such examination, determine the character of such writing, paper, book, picture, print or figure, and if lie finds it to be obscene or indecent, he shall cause the same to be destroyed, or to be delivered to the district attorney of the county in which

the accused is liable to indictment or trial, as the interests of justice in his judgment require. But not more than two copies o any one writing, paper, book, picture, print or figure, shall be delivered to the district attorney.

Destruction of articles. § 6570. Upon the conviction of the accused, such district attorney shall cause
s. 369, Pen. C. any writing, paper, book, picture, print or figure, in respect whereof the accused stands convicted and which remains in the possession or under the control of such district attorney, to be destroyed.

Keeping of bawdy house. § 6571. Every person who keeps any bawdy house, house of ill fame, of
s. 370, Pen. C. assignation, or of prostitution, or any other house or place for persons to visit for unlawful sexual intercourse, or for any other lewd, obscene or indecent purpose, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Keeping disorderly house. 6572 Every person who keeps any disorderly house or any house of public resort
s. 371, Pen. C. by which the peace, comfort or decency of the immediate neighborhood is habitually disturbed, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Letting building for Unlawful purposes. 6573. Every person who lets any building or portion of any building knowing
s. 372, Pen. C. that it is intended to be used for any purpose declared punishable by this chapter, or who otherwise permits any building or portion of a building to be so used, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 34.
LOTTERIES.

Section.
6574. Lottery defined.
6575. Lottery is a public nuisance.
6576. Drawing lottery.
6577. Selling lottery tickets.
6578. Buying lottery tickets.
6579. Advertising lotteries.
6580. Offering property dependent upon a lottery.

Section.
6581. Lottery offices.
6582. Advertising lottery offices.
6583. Insuring lottery tickets.
6584. Advertising insurance of lottery tickets.
6585. Property offered by lottery is forfeited.
6586. Letting building for lottery.
6587. Lotteries out of the territory.
6588. Advertisements.

Lottery defined. § 6574. A lottery is any scheme for the disposal or distribution of property by
s. 373, Pen. C. chance among persons who have paid or promised or agreed to pay any valuable consideration for the chance of obtaining such property, or a portion of it, or for any share of, or interest in such property, upon any agreement. understanding or expectation that it is to be distributed or disposed of by lot or chance, whether called a lottery, a raffle, or a gift enterprise, or by whatever name the same may be known.

Lottery is a public nuisance. § 6575. Every lottery is unlawful, and a common public nuisance.

Drawing lottery § 6576. Every person who contrives, prepares, sets up. proposes or draws any
s. 374, Pen. C. lottery, is punishable by a fine equal to double the amount of the whole sum or value for which such lottery was made, and if such amount cannot be ascertained. then by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding two years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine of two thousand five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Selling lottery tickets. § 6577. Every person who sells, gives, or in any manner whatever furnishes or
s. 376, Pen. C. transfers to or for any other person, any ticket, chance, share or interest, or any paper, certificate or instrument, purporting or represented or understood to be, or represent any ticket, chance, share or interest in or depending upon the event of any lottery, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Buying lottery tickets.

s. 377, Pen. C.

§6578. Every person who buys, or in any manner whatever accepts or receives for himself or another any ticket, chance, share or interest, or any paper, certificate or instrument purporting or represented or understood to be, or to represent any ticket, chance, share, or interest in or depending upon the event of any lottery, forfeits ten dollars, to be recovered by the county superintendent of public instruction, of the county in which the offense was committed, for the use of common schools in said county.

[Section 2221 makes " all fines, forfeitures and pecuniary penalties " payable into the county general fund.]

Advertising lotteries.

s. 378, Pen. C.

§ 6579. Every person who, by writing or printing, by circulars or letters, or in any other way advertises or publishes any account of any lottery, stating when or where the same is to be or has been drawn, or what are the prizes or any of them therein, or the price of a ticket or of any share or interest or where it may be obtained, or in any way aiding or assisting the same, or adapted to induce persons to adventure therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Offering propertydependent on lottery.

s. 379, Pen. C.

§ 6580. Every person who offers for sale, distribution or disposition in any way, any real or personal property, or things in action, or any interest therein, to be determined by lot or chance, that shall be dependent upon the drawing of any lottery within or out of this territory, and every person who sells, furnishes or procures, or causes to be sold, furnished or procured in any manner whatsoever, any chance or share, or any interest whatever in any property offered for sale, distribution or disposition in violation of this section, or any ticket or other evidence of any chance, share or interest in such property, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Lottery offices

s. 380, Pen. C.

§ 6581. Every person who opens, sets up or keeps, by himself, or by any other person or persons, any office or other place for registering the numbers of any ticket in any lottery, or for making, receiving or registering any bets or wagers upon the drawing, determination or result of any lottery, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars.

Advertising lottery
of offices.

s. 381, Pen. C.

§ 6582. Every person who, by writing or printing, by circulars or letters, or in any other way, advertises or publishes any account of the opening, setting up or keeping of any office or other place for either of the purposes prohibited by the last section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Insuring lottery tickets.

s. 382, Pen. C.

§ 6583. Every person who insures or receives any consideration for insuring for or against the drawing of any ticket, share, or interest in any lottery, or for or against the drawing of any number, or ticket, or number of any ticket in any lottery; and every person who receives any valuable consideration upon any agreement to pay any sum, or to deliver any property or thing in action in the event that any ticket, share, or interest in any lottery, or any number, or ticket, or number of any ticket in any lottery shall prove fortunate or unfortunate, or shall be drawn or not drawn on any particular day, or in any particular order; and every person who promises, agrees, or offers to pay any sum of money or to deliver any property or thing in action, or to do, or forbear to do anything for the benefit of any other person, with or without consideration, upon any event whatever connected with any lottery, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Advertising insurance
of lottery tickets.
s. 383, Pen. C.

Property offered by
lottery is forfeited.
s. 384, Pen. C.

Letting building for
lottery.
s. 385, Pen. C.
Lotteries out of
the territory.
s. 386, Pen. C.

Advertisements.
s. 387, Pen. C.

6584. Every person who, by writing or printing, by circulars or letters, or in any other way, advertises or publishes any offer, notice or proposal for any violation of the last section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

6585. All property offered for sale, distribution, or disposition, in violation of the provisions of this chapter, is forfeited to the people of this territory, as well before as after the determination of the chance on which the same was dependent. And it is the duty of the respective district attorneys, to demand, sue for, and recover, in behalf of this territory, all property so forfeited, and to cause the same to be sold when recovered, and to pay the proceeds of the sale of such property, and any moneys that may be collected in any such suit, into the county treasury for the benefit of common schools.
[section 2224 makes " all flues, forfeitures and pecuniary penalties " payable into the county general fund.]

§ 6586. Every person who lets or permits to be used any building or portion of any building, knowing that it is intended to be used for any of the purposes declared punishable by this chapter, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6587. The provisions of this chapter apply in respect to lotteries drawn or to be drawn out of this territory, whether authorized or not by the laws of the state where they are drawn or to be drawn, in same manner as to lotteries drawn or to be drawn within this territory.

§ 6588. The provisions of sections 6579 and 6582 are applicable wherever the advertisement was published, or the letter or circular sent or delivered through or in this territory, notwithstanding the person causing or procuring the same to be published, sent or delivered, was out of this territory at the time of so doing.

CHAPTER 35.
GAMING.

Section.
6589. Keeping gambling apparatus.
6590. Punishment,
6591. Apparatus is a nuisance.
6592. Exalting payment of money won at
game of chance.
6593. Privilege of witness.
6594. Keeping gambling establishment.
6595. Beeping gaming tables.
6596. Seizure of implements authorized.

Keeping gambling
apparatus.
s. 388, Pen. C.

Punishment.
s. 389, Pen. C.
Apparatus a nuisance.
s. 390, Pen. C.

Exacting payment
of money won at
game of chance.
s. 391, Pen. C.

§ 6589. It is unlawful to maintain or keep any table, cards, dice, or any other article or apparatus whatever, useful or intended to be used in playing any game of cards or faro, or other game of chance, upon which money is usually wagered.

§ 6590. Every person who knowingly violates the last section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6591. Every article or apparatus maintained or kept in violation of section 6589 is a common and public nuisance.

§ 6592. Every person who exacts or receives from another, directly or indirectly, any valuable consideration, by reason of the same having been won by playing at cards, faro, or any other game at chance, or any bet or wager whatever upon the hands or sides of players, forfeits five times the value of the consideration so exacted or received, to be recovered in a civil action, by the county superintendent of public instruction of the county in which the offense was committed, for the benefit of common schools in said county.

Section.
6597. Implements destroyed.
6598. Same-Upon conviction.
6599. Persuading person to visit gambling
places.
6600. Duty of police officers and prosecuting
attorneys.
6601. Duty of masters of vessels.
6602. Racing animals for wagers.

[Section 2224 makes "all fines, forfeitures and pecuniary penalties "payable into the county general fund.]

Privilege of witness.
s. 392, Pen. C. § 6593. No person shall be excused from giving any testimony or evidence upon any investigation or proceeding for a violation of this chapter, upon the ground that such testimony would tend to convict him of a crime; but such testimony or evidence shall not be received against him upon any criminal investigation or proceeding.

Keeping gambling establishments.
s. 393, Pen. C. § 6594. Every person who keeps any building, or part of any building, or any vessel or float, to be used or occupied for gambling, and every owner, agent or superintendent of any such place, who knowingly lets the same or allows it to be used or occupied for gambling, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Keeping gaming tables.
s. 394, Pen. C. § 6595. Every person who, for gambling purposes, keeps or exhibits any gambling table, establishment, device, or apparatus, or is guilty of dealing faro, or banking for others to deal faro, or acting as lookout or gamekeeper for the game of faro, or any other banking game where money or property is dependent upon the result, or who sells or vends what are commonly called lottery policies, or any writing, card, paper, or document in the nature of a bet, wager, or insurance upon the drawing or drawn numbers of any public or private lottery, or indorses a book or any other document for the purpose of enabling others to sell or vend lottery policies, is deemed a common gambler, and is punishable as for a misdemeanor.

Seizure of implements authorized.
s. 395, Pen. C. § 6596. Every person who is authorized or enjoined to arrest any person for a violation of the provisions of this chapter is equally authorized and enjoined to seize any table, cards, dice, or other article or apparatus, suitable to be used for gambling purposes, found in the possession or under the control of the person so arrested, and to deliver the same to the magistrate before whom the person so arrested is required to be taken.

Implements destroyed.
s. 396, Pen. C. § 6597. The magistrate to whom anything suitable to be used for gambling purposes is delivered, pursuant to the foregoing section, shall, upon the examination of the accused, or if such examination is delayed or prevented, without awaiting such examination, determine the character of the thing so delivered to him, and whether it was actually employed by the accused in violation of the provisions of this chapter; and if he finds that it is of a character suitable to be used for gambling purposes, and that it has been used by the accused in violation of this chapter, he shall cause it to be destroyed or be delivered to the district attorney of the county in which the accused is liable to indictment or trial, as the interests of justice, in his judgment, require.

Same.
s. 397, Pen. C. § 6598. Upon the conviction of the accused such district attorney shall cause any such thing suitable to be used for gambling purposes, in respect whereof the accused stands convicted, and which remains in the possession or under the control of such district attorney, to be destroyed.

Persuading person to visit gambling places.
s. 398, Pen. C. § 6599. Every person who persuades another to visit all or part of a building, or any vessel or float, used or occupied for the purpose of gambling, in consequence whereof such other person gambles therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and, in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, is liable to such other person in an amount equal to any money or property lost by him at play at such place, to be recovered in a civil action.

Duty of public officers and prosecuting attorneys
s. 399, Pen. C. 6600. It is the duty of all sheriffs, police officers, constables, and prosecuting or district attorneys, to inform against and

Duty of masters of
vessels.
s. 400, Pen. C.

Racing animals
for wager.
s. 401, Pen. C.

prosecute all persons whom they have credible reason to believe are offenders against the provisions of this chapter, and any omission so to do is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

§ 6601. If any commander, owner or lessee of any vessel or float, knowingly permits any gambling for money or property on board such vessel or float, and does not upon his knowledge of the fact, immediately prevent the same, he is punishable by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, and in addition thereto is liable to any party losing any money or property by means of any gambling permitted in violation of this section, in a sum equal to the money or property, to be recovered in a civil action.

§ 6602. All racing or trial of speed between horses or animals for any bet, stake or reward, except such as is allowed by special laws, is a common nuisance, and every person acting or aiding therein, or making or being interested in any such bet, stake or reward, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and in addition to the penalty prescribed therefor, lie forfeits all title or interest in any animal used with his privity in such race or trial of speed, and in any sum of money or other property betted or staked upon the result thereof.

**CHAPTER 37.
PAWNBROKERS.**

Pawnbroking without
license.
s. 402, Pen. C.

Refusing to exhibit
stolen goods.
s. 403, Pen. C.

Selling pledge
before default.
s. 404, Pen. C.

Section.

6603. Pawnbroking without license.
6604. Refusing to exhibit stolen goods.

Section.

6605. Selling pledge before default.

§ 6603. Every person who carries on the business of a pawnbroker, by receiving goods in pledge for loans at any rate of interest above that allowed by law, except by authority of a license from a municipal corporation empowered to grant licenses to pawnbrokers is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6604. Every pawnbroker or person carrying on the business of a pawnbroker, and every junk dealer, who having received any goods which have been embezzled or stolen, refuses or omits to exhibit them, upon demand, during the usual business hours, to the owner of said goods or his agent authorized to demand an inspection thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6605. Every pawnbroker who sells any article received by him in pledge, before the time to redeem the same has expired, and every pawnbroker who wilfully refuses to disclose the name of the purchaser and the price received by him for any article received by him in pledge, and subsequently sold, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

**CHAPTER 36.
OF OTHER INJURIES TO PERSONS.**

Section.

6606. Intoxicated physicians.
6607. Wilfully poisoning food.
6608. Overloading passenger vessel
6609. Mismanagement of steamboats.
6610. Mismanagement of steam boilers.
6611. Fictitious copartnership.
6612. Counterfeiting trade marks.
6613. Keeping dies of trade marks.
6614. Selling goods bearing counterfeit trade
mark
6615. Imitations-Partial.
6616. Trade mark defined.
6617. Goods defined.
6618. Affixed defined.

Section.

6619. Refilling and selling bottles.
6620. Keeping bottles with intent to refill.
6621. Same-Complaint, search and penalty.
6622. Giving false pedigree of animals.
6623. Defacing marks.
6624. Defacing marks on logs.
6625. Unlawful detention of wrecked pro
perty.
6626. Fraud in partnership.
6627. Solemnizing unlawful marriages.
6628. Unlawful confinement of lunatics.
6629. Reconfining persons.
6630. Concealing persons.
6631. Assisting in concealment.

Intoxicated physician

s. 405, Pen. C.

§ 6606. Every physician who, being in a state of intoxication, administers any poison, drug or medicine, or does any other act as such physician, to another person, by which the life of such other is endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Wilfully poisoning food.

s. 406, Pen. C.

§ 6607. Every person who wilfully mingles any poison with any food, drink or medicine, with intent that the same shall be taken by any human being to his injury, and every person who wilfully poisons any spring, well or reservoir of water, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Overloading passenger vessel.

s. 407, Pen. C.

§ 6608. Every person navigating any vessel for gain, who wilfully or negligently receives so many passengers, or such a quantity of other lading on board such vessel, that by means thereof such vessel sinks or is upset or injured, and thereby the life of any human being is endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mismanagement of steamboats.

s. 408, Pen. C.

§ 6609. Every captain or other person having charge of any steamboat used for the conveyance of passengers, or of the boilers and engines thereof, who, from ignorance or gross neglect, or for the purpose of excelling any other boat in speed, creates or allows to be created such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the boiler or other apparatus in which it shall be generated, or any apparatus or machinery connected therewith, by which bursting or breaking human life is endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Mismanagement of steam boilers.

s. 409, Pen. C.

§ 6610. Every engineer or other person having charge of any steam boiler, steam engine, or other apparatus for generating or employing steam, employed in any manufactory, railway or other mechanical works, who wilfully or from ignorance or gross neglect, creates or allows to be created such an undue quantity of steam as to burst or break the boiler or engine or apparatus, or cause any other accident whereby human life is endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Fictitious copartnership.

s. 410, Pen. C.

§ 6611. Every person transacting business in the name of a person as a partner who is not interested in his firm, or transacting business under a firm name in which the designation "and company" or "& Co." is used without representing an actual partner, except in the cases in which the continued use of a copartnership name is authorized by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Counterfeiting trade mark.

s. 411, Pen. C.

§ 6612. Every person who wilfully forges, counterfeits or procures to be forged or counterfeited any trade mark usually affixed by any person to any goods of such person, with intent to pass off any goods to which such forged or counterfeit trade mark is affixed, or intended to be affixed, as the goods of such person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Keeping dies of trade marks.

s. 412, Pen. C.

§ 6613. Every person who, with intent to defraud, has in his possession any die, plate or brand, or any imitation of the trade mark of any person, for the purpose of making any counterfeit or imitation of any description whatever of such trade mark, or of selling the same when made, or affixing the same to any goods, and selling or offering the same for sale or disposal as the original goods of any other person, and every person who so uses or sells the same, or who fraudulently uses the genuine trade mark of another with intent to sell or offer for sale or disposal, any goods not the goods of - the person to whom such

trade mark properly belongs, as genuine and original, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Selling goods bearing counterfeit trade marks. § 6614. Every person who sells or keeps for sale any goods upon which any counterfeit trade mark has been affixed, intended to represent such goods as the genuine goods of another, knowing the same to be counterfeited, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Imitations-Partial.

s. 414, Pen. C.

§ 6615. Every person who, with intent to defraud, affixes or causes to be affixed to any goods or to any bottle, case, box or other package containing any goods, any description of label, stamp, brand, imprint, printed wrapper, label or mark, which designates such goods by any word or token which is wholly or in part the same to the eye, or to the ear, as the word or any of the words or tokens used by any other person as his trade mark, and every person who knowingly sells, or keeps or offers for sale, any such bottle, case, box or other package, with any such label, stamp, brand, imprint, printed wrapper, ticket or mark affixed to or upon it, in case the person affixing or causing to be affixed such mark, or so selling, or exposing, or offering for sale such bottle, case, box or other package, was not the first to employ or use such words as his trade mark, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor is liable to the party aggrieved in the penal sum of one hundred dollars for each and every offense, to be recovered by him in a civil action.

Trademark defined.

s. 415, Pen. C.

§ 6616. The word "trademark," as used in the sections preceding, includes every description of word, letter, device, emblem, stamp, imprint, brand, printed ticket, label or wrapper, usually affixed by any mechanic, manufacturer, druggist, merchant or tradesman, to denote any goods to be goods imported, manufactured, produced, compounded or sold by him, other than any name, word or expression generally denoting any goods to be of some particular class or description.

Goods defined.

s. 416, Pen. C.

§ 6617. The word "goods," as used in the sections preceding, includes every kind of goods, wares, merchandise, compound or preparation, which may be lawfully kept or offered for sale.

Affixing defined.

s. 417, Pen. C.

§ 6618. The offense of affixing a false trade mark to goods is equally complete within the meaning of sections 6612, 6614 and 6615, whether such mark is affixed to the goods themselves, or to any box, bale, barrel, bottle, case, cask, wrapper, or other package or vessel, or any cover or stopper thereof, in which such goods are put up.

Refilling and selling bottles.

s. 418, Pen. C.

§ 6619. Whenever any person engaged in manufacturing, bottling, selling in bottles, soda, mineral waters, porter, ale, cider or small beer, has filed and published, in the manner authorized by law, a description of a name, mark or label usually stamped by him in the bottles containing such beverage, every other person who, without the written consent of such manufacturer or dealer, refills with any beverage, whether genuine or otherwise, with the intent to sell the same, any bottles stamped with such name, mark or label, and every person who sells, disposes of, purchases or traffics in such bottles, is liable to a penalty of fifty cents for each and every bottle so filled, sold, bought, disposed of, or trafficked in, for the first offense, and five dollars for each and every bottle so filled, bought, disposed of, or trafficked in, for every subsequent offense.

Keeping bottles with intent to refill.

s. 419, Pen. C.

§ 6620. Every person who keeps any bottles such as are designated in the last section, without the written consent of

Complaint Search

-Penalty for keeping
and refilling bottles.

s. 420. Pen. C.

the manufacturer so to do, unless it appears that they were not kept with intent to refill or use or sell them in violation of the last section, is liable to the penalty therein prescribed.

§ 6621. Whenever any manufacturer or dealer designated by section 6610, or his agent, shall make oath or affirmation before any magistrate that he has reason to believe and does believe, that any of his bottles stamped and registered as mentioned in said section are being unlawfully used by any person or persons selling or manufacturing mineral water or other beverages, or that any junk dealer, or vendor of bottles, has any of such bottles secreted in any place, such magistrate shall thereupon issue a search warrant to discover and obtain the same under the provisions of the law upon search warrants, which are hereby declared to fully relate to the purposes of this chapter; and the magistrate may summarily bring or cause to be brought before him the person in whose possession the bottles are found, to examine into the circumstances of his possession, and if such magistrate on summary examination finds that such person has been guilty of a violation of section 6619, such magistrate shall proceed to impose the fine therein prescribed, and, if the same be not paid, to commit such person to prison for a term not exceeding fifteen days.

Unlawful to give false
pedigree of animals.

s. 1 c. 138. 1887.

§ 6622. Every person who by any false pretense shall obtain from any club, association, society or company, for improving the breed of cattle, horses, sheep, swine, or other domestic animals, the registration of any animal in the herd register of any such club, association, society or company, or a transfer of any such registration, and every person who shall knowingly give a false pedigree of any animal, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Defacing marks

s. 421. Pen. C.

§ 6623. Every person who defaces or obliterates the marks upon wrecked property, or in any manner disguises the appearance thereof with intent to prevent the owner from discovering its identity, or who destroys or suppresses any invoice, bill of lading or other document tending to show the ownership, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Defacing mark on logs.

s. 422. Pen. C.

§ 6624. Every person who cuts out or defaces any mark made upon any log or lumber, whether such mark be recorded or not, or puts a false mark upon any log or lumber, floating in any of the waters of this territory, or lying upon land, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Unlawful detention
of wrecked property.

s. 423. Pen. C.

§ 6625. Every officer who, without authority of law, detains any wrecked property, or the proceeds thereof, after the salvage and expenses chargeable thereon have been paid or offered to him, or who is guilty of any fraud, embezzlement or extortion in the discharge of his duties, or who violates any provision of the statutes relating to salvage, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Fraud in partnership.

s. 424, Pen. C.

§ 6626. Every member of a limited partnership who is guilty of any fraud in the affairs of the partnership, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Solemnizing unlawful
marriages.

s. 425. Pen. C.

§ 6627. Every minister or magistrate who solemnizes any marriage, where either of the parties is known to him to be within the age of legal consent, or to be an idiot or an insane person, or any marriage to which within his knowledge any legal impediment exists, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Unlawful confinement
of lunatics.

s. 426. Pen. C.

§ 6628. Every overseer of the poor, constable, keeper of a jail, or other person who confines any idiot, lunatic, or insane

person, in any other manner or in any other place than is authorized by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Reconfining persons.
s. 428, Pen. C.

Concealing persons
s. 429, Pen. C.

Assisting in
concealment.
s. 430, Pen. C

§ 6629. Every person who, either solely or as a member of a court, in the execution of a judgment, order or process, knowingly recommits, imprisons or restrains of his liberty, for the same cause, any person who has been discharged from imprisonment upon a writ of deliverance, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and, in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, lie forfeits to the party aggrieved one thousand dollars, to be recovered in a civil action.

6630. Every person having in his custody or power, or under his restraint, a party who, by the provisions of the law relating to habeas corpus, would be entitled to a writ of habeas corpus, or for whose relief such writ has been issued, who, with intent to elude the service of such writ, to avoid the effect thereof, transfers the party to the custody, or places him under the power or control of another, or conceals or changes the place of his confinement, or who, without lawful excuse, refuses to produce him, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6631. Every person who knowingly assists in the violation of the last section is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 38.

OF CRIMES AGAINST THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SAFETY.

Section.

6632. Public nuisance defined.

6633. Unequal damage.

6634. Maintaining nuisance is a misdemeanor

6635. Keeping gunpowder.

6636. Throwing gas tar into public water.

6637. Violations of the quarantine laws.

6638. Offense by Ship master.

6639. Landing before visit of health officers.

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§ 6632. A public nuisance is a crime against the order and economy of the territory, and consists in unlawfully doing any act or omitting to perform any duty required by the public good, which act or omission either:

1. Annoys or injures the comfort, repose, health or safety of any considerable number of persons; or,

2. Offends public decency; or,

3. Unlawfully interferes with, obstructs, or tends to obstruct, any lake, or any navigable river, bay, stream, canal or basin, or any public park, square, street or highway;

or,

4. In any way renders life or the use of property uncom. forcible.

§ 6633. An act which affects a considerable number of persons in either of the ways specified in the last section, is not less a nuisance because the extent of the damage is unequal.

§6634. Every person who maintains or commits any public nuisance, the punishment for which is not otherwise prescribed,

or who wilfully omits to perform any legal duty relating to the removal of a public nuisance, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Keeping gunpowder.

s. 434, Pen. C.

§ 6635. Every person who makes or keeps gunpowder or saltpeter within any city or village, and every person who carries gunpowder through the streets thereof, in any quantity or manner such as is prohibited by law, or by any ordinance of such city or village, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Throwing gas tar into public waters.

s. 435, Pen. C.

§ 6636. Every person who throws or deposits any gas tar, or refuse of any gas house or factory, into any public waters, river or stream, or into any sewer or stream emptying into any such public waters, river or stream, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Violations of quarantine laws.

s. 436, Pen. C.

§ 6637. Every master of a vessel subject to quarantine or visitation by the health officer, by the provisions of any law of this territory, now in force, or that hereafter may be enacted, arrives in any port or at the boat landing of any city or town in this territory, who refuses or omits, either:

1. To proceed with and anchor or land his vessel at the place assigned for quarantine, at the time of his arrival; or,
2. To submit his vessel, cargo and passengers to the examination of the health officer, and to furnish all necessary information to enable that officer to determine to what length of quarantine and other regulations they ought respectively to be subject; or,
3. To remain with his vessel at quarantine, during the period assigned for her quarantine and while at quarantine, to comply with the directions and regulations prescribed by law, and with such as any of the officers of health, by virtue of the authority given them by law, shall prescribe in relation to his vessel, his cargo, himself, his passengers or crew, Is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Offenses by ship master.

s. 437, Pen. C.

§ 6638. Every master of a vessel hailed by a pilot or such officer as may be specified by law, who either:

1. Gives false information to such pilot or other officer, relative to the condition of his vessel, crew or passengers, or the health of the place or places from whence he came, or refuses to give such information as shall be lawfully required; or,
2. Lands any person from his vessel, or permits any person, except a pilot or such officer specified by law, to come on board of his vessel, or unlades or tranships any portion of his cargo before his vessel has been visited and examined by the proper health officers; or,
3. Approaches with his vessel nearer any city or town within this territory than the place of quarantine to which he may be directed-is punishable by imprisonment in the county jail of the county in which the offense was committed, not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both such fine and imprisonment.

Landing before visit of health officer.

s. 438, Pen. C.

§ 6639. Every person who, being on board any vessel at the time of her arrival at any port within this territory, under the provisions of section 6637, lands from such vessel, or unlades or tranships, or assists in unlading or transshipping any portion of her cargo, before such vessel has been visited and examined by the health officers, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.

Restrictions relative to vessel in quarantine.

s. 439, Pen. C.

§ 6640. Every person who goes on board of or has any communication, intercourse or dealing with any vessel at quarantine,

or with any of the crew or passengers of such vessel, without the permission of the health officer, and every person who, without such authority enters the quarantine grounds or anchorage, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both and in addition thereto he may be detained at quarantine so long as the health officers shall direct, not exceeding twenty days. And in case such person shall be taken sick of any infectious contagious or pestilential disease, during such twenty days, he may be detained for such further time and at such place, as the health officer shall direct.

Violating quarantine regulations. § 6641. Every person who, having been lawfully ordered by any health officer to be detained in quarantine, and not having been discharged, leaves the quarantine grounds or anchorage, or wilfully violates any quarantine law or regulation, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
s. 440, Pen. C.

Obstructing health officer. § 6642. Every person who wilfully opposes or obstructs any health officer or physician charged with the enforcement of the health laws, in performing any legal duty, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
s. 411, Pen. C.

Violating health law § 6643. Every person who wilfully violates any provision of the health laws, the punishment for violating which is not otherwise prescribed by those laws, or by this code, and every person who wilfully violates or refuses or omits to comply with an lawful order, direction, prohibition or regulation prescribed by any board of health or health officer, or any regulation lawfully made or established by any public officer under authority of the health laws, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars, or both.
s. 442, Pen. C.

Unlicensed piloting. § 6644. Every person not holding a license as pilot under the laws of this territory, or under the laws of either the states of Missouri, Kansas, Iowa or Nebraska, who pilots or offers to pilot any steamboat to or from any port within this territory, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
s. 443, Pen. C.

Exceptions § 6645. The last section applies only to vessels propelled by steam while engaged in conveying freight and passengers, or either, on the Missouri river.
s. 444, Pen. C.

Person assuming to act as port warden. § 6646. Every person who, not being a port warden, assumes or undertakes to act as such, under or by the provisions of any law of this territory, now in force or that may hereafter be enacted, and every person who issues any certificate of a survey on vessels, materials or goods damaged, with the intent to avoid the provisions of the law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
s. 445, Pen. C.

Apothecary liable for negligence § 6647. Every apothecary or druggist, and every person employed as clerk or salesman by an apothecary or druggist, or otherwise carrying on business as a dealer in drugs or medicines, who, in putting up any drugs or medicines, wilfully, negligently or ignorantly omits to label the same, or puts any untrue label, stamp or other designation of contents upon any box, bottle or other package containing any drugs or medicines, or substitutes a different article for any article prescribed or ordered, or puts up a greater or less quantity of any article than that prescribed or ordered, or otherwise deviates from the terms of the prescription or order which he undertakes to follow, in consequence of which human life or health is endangered, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
s. 446, Pen. C.

Record and witness
of poison sale.
s. 447, Pen. C.

§ 6648. No druggist, apothecary or other person dealing or trafficking in drugs or medicines, and no person employed as clerk or salesman by any apothecary or druggist, shall sell or give away any poison or poisonous substances, except to practicing physicians, in their ordinary practice of medicine, without recording in a book, to be kept for that purpose, the name of the person or persons receiving such poison, and his, her or their residence, together with the name and residence of some person as witness to such sale, excepting upon the written order or prescription of some practicing physician whose name must be attached to such order or prescription. No person shall sell, give away or dispose of any poisonous substance without attaching to the phial, box or parcel containing such poisonous substance a label with the word " poison " printed or written upon it, in plain and legible characters.

Violating provisions
of last section.
s. 448, Pen. C.

§ 6649. Any person violating any of the provisions of section 6648 shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

It Record of poisons
to be public.
s. 449, Pen. C.

§ 6650. Every person whose duty it is by section 6648 to keep any book for recording the sale or gift of poisons, who wilfully refuses to permit any person to inspect said book upon reasonable demand made during business hours, is punishable by line not exceeding fifty dollars.

Laying out poisons.
s. 450, Pen. C.

6651. Every person who shall layout strychnine or other poison, within the limits of any town, or within one mile of any dwelling house, or any barn, stable or outbuilding, used at the time for the keeping or shelter of horses, cattle, sheep or swine, or within one-half mile of any traveled thoroughfare, on the ceded lands of this territory, is guilty of a misdemeanor; provided, nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the putting out at any time of poisoned grain, for the purpose of killing gophers.

Omitting, to mark hay.
s. 451, Pen. C.

§ 6652. Every person who, in putting up or pressing any bundle of hay for market, omits to put the number of pounds in each bundle or bale so put up, for which lie sells or offers to sell it, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Increasing weight of
barrels, boxes, etc.
s. 452, Pen. C.

§ 6653. Every person who, by putting up in any bag, bale, box, barrel or other package, any hops, cotton, hay or other goods usually sold in bags, bales, barrels or packages, by weight, puts in or conceals therein anything whatever for the purpose of increasing the weight of such bag, bale, box, barrel or package, is punishable by a fine of twenty-five dollars for each offense.

Adulterating food.
s. 453, Pen. C.

§ 6654. Every person who adulterates or dilutes any article of food, drink, drug, medicine, strong, spirituous or malt liquor, or wine, or any article useful in compounding either of them, whether one useful for mankind or for animals, with a fraudulent intent to offer the same, or cause or permit it to be offered for sale as unadulterated or undiluted, and every person who fraudulently sells or keeps or offers for sale the same as unadulterated or undiluted, knowing it to have been adulterated or diluted, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Disposing of tainted
food.
s. 454, Pen. C.

§ 6655. Every person who knowingly sells, or keeps or offers for sale, or otherwise disposes of any article of food, drink, drug or medicine, knowing that the same has become tainted, decayed, spoiled or otherwise unwholesome or unfit to be eaten or drank, with intent to permit the same to be eaten or drank by any person or animal is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Manufacturing
slung shot.

s. 455, Pen. C.

Carrying or using
slung shot.

s. 456, Pen. C.

Concealed weapons.

s. 457, Pen. C.

Wilful prairie fires.

s. 458, Pen. C

Negligent prairie fires.

s. 459, Pen. C.

Refusing to aid
at fires

s. 460, Pen C.

Ferries must be
licensed.

s. 1, c. 21, 1879.

Ferry bond violated.

s. 462, Pen. C.

§ 6656. Every person who manufactures or causes to be manufactured, or sells or offers or keeps for sale, or gives or disposes of any instrument or weapon of the kind usually known as slung shot, or of any similar kind, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

6657. Every person who carries upon his person, whether concealed or not, or uses or attempts to use against another, any instrument or weapon of the kind usually known as slung shot, or of any similar kind, is guilty of a felony.

§ 6658. Every person who carries concealed about his person any description of firearms, being loaded or partly loaded, or any sharp or dangerous weapon, such as is usually employed in attack or defense of the person, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6659. Every person who shall wilfully set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any woods, marshes or prairies, with intention to injure the property of another, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable for all damages done by such fire.

§ 6660. Every person who negligently or carelessly sets on fire, or causes to be set on fire, any woods, marshes or prairies, or who, having set the same on fire, or caused it to be done, negligently or carelessly, or without full precaution or efforts to prevent, permits it to spread beyond his control, shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than ten dollars, and shall be liable to injured parties for all damages occasioned thereby. One-half of such fine shall, when collected, go to the informer.

§ 6661. Every person who, at any burning of a building, is guilty of any disobedience to lawful orders of any public officer or fireman, or of any resistance to or interference with the lawful efforts of any fireman or company of firemen to extinguish the same, or of any disorderly conduct calculated to prevent the same from being extinguished, or who forbids, prevents or dissuades others from assisting to extinguish the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6662. Every person who maintains any ferry for profit or hire upon any waters within this territory, without having first obtained a license as provided bylaw is guilty of a misdemeanor. And any license or lease granted by the board of county commissioners of the proper county shall be exclusive to the lessee or licensee for a distance of two miles from the place where such ferry is located, up and down such stream either way; and any person who shall ferry, transport or carry or attempt to ferry, transport or carry, any passengers, goods, chattels, or merchandise, or who shall have, keep, or maintain any scow, skiff, or boat for the purpose of ferrying, transporting, or carrying any passengers, goods, chattels, or merchandise upon any water of this territory, within a distance of two miles of any licensed ferry, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and may be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or thirty days' imprisonment in the county jail, or by both fine and imprisonment; when such ferry is upon waters dividing two counties, the offenders may be prosecuted in either county.

6663. Every person who, having entered into a bond or obligation, as provided by his ferry charter or any general law on the subject of ferries, to keel) and attend a ferry, violates the condition of such bond or obligation, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Failure to ring bell
of locomotive.
s. 463, Pen. C.

6664. Every person in charge, as engineer, of a locomotive engine, who omits to cause a bell to ring or a steam whistle to sound at the distance of at least eighty rods from the place where the track crosses, on the same level, any traveled public way, is punishable by a fine not exceeding fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding sixty days.

Drunken engineer or
conductor or driver.
s. 464, Pen. C.
Agent's neglect of duty.
s. 465, Pen. C.

§ 6665. Every person who, while in charge, as engineer, of a locomotive engine, or while acting as conductor or driver upon a railroad train or car, whether propelled by steam or drawn by horses, is intoxicated, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6666. Every engineer, conductor, brakeman, switchtender, or other officer, agent, or servant of any railroad company, who is guilty of any wilful violation or omission of his duty as such officer, agent or servant, by which human life or safety is endangered, the punishment for which is not otherwise prescribed, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Guards of ice cuttings.
s. 466, Pen. C.

§ 6667. All persons and incorporated companies cutting ice in or upon any waters within the boundaries of this territory, for the purpose of removing such ice for sale, shall surround the cuttings and openings made, with fences of bushes or other guards sufficient to warn all persons of such cuttings and openings.

Guard must be
maintained,
how long.
s. 467, Pen. C.

§ 6668. Such fences or guards must be erected at or before the time of commencing such cuttings or openings, and must be maintained until ice has again formed in such openings to the thickness of at least six inches.

Violations of
provisions of
last two sections.
s. 468, Pen. C.

§ 6669. Every person who violates the provisions of the last two sections is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Obstructing
navigation.
s. 469, Pen. C.
Exposing person
with contagious
disease.
s. 470, Pen. C.

§ 6670. Every person who in any manner obstructs the ree navigation of any navigable water course within this territory, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6671. Every person who wilfully exposes himself or another person, being affected with any contagious disease, in any public place or thoroughfare, except in his necessary removal in a manner not dangerous to the public health, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Frauds to affect
market price.
s. 471, Pen. C.

§ 6672. Every person who wilfully makes or publishes any False statement, spreads any false rumor, or employs any other False or fraudulent means or device, with intent to affect the market price of any kind of property, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6673. Every editor or proprietor of any newspaper who wilfully publishes in such newspaper as true, any statement which he has not good reason to believe to be true, with intent to increase thereby the sales of copies of such paper, is guilty of misdemeanor.

False statements
in newspapers.
s. 472, Pen. C.

§ 6674. Every person guilty of secretly loitering about any building, with intent to overhear discourse therein, and to repeat)r publish the same to vex, annoy, or injure others, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Eavesdropping.
s. 473, Pen. C.
Racing upon highways.
s. 474, Pen. C.

§ 6675. Every person driving any conveyance drawn by horses upon any public road or way, who causes or suffers his horses to run, with intent to pass another conveyance, or to prevent such other from passing his own, is guilty of a misde-meanor.

CHAPTER 39.

CRIMES AGAINST THE PUBLIC PEACE

Section.	Section.
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6678. Punishment for riot.	6689. Leaving the territory to engage in prize fight.
6679. Rout defined.	6690. Place of trial.
6680. Unlawful assembly defined.	6691. Duty of peace officers.
6681. Punishment for rout or unlawful assembly.	6692. Neglect of duty by officer.
6682. Warning to disperse.	6693. Forcible entry and detainer.
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6685. Combinations to resist process.	6696. Discharging fire arms in public place.
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Disturbing lawful meeting.
s. 475, Pen. C.

Riot defined.
s. 476, Pen. C.

Punishment for lot.
s. 477, Pen. C.

§ 6676. Every person who, without authority of law, wilfully disturbs or breaks up any assembly or meeting, not unlawful in its character, other than such as are mentioned in sections 6253, 6274 and 6564 of this code, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6677. Any use of force or violence, or any threat to use force or violence if accompanied by immediate power of execution, by three or more persons acting together and without authority of law, is riot.

§ 6678. Every person guilty of participating in any riot is punishable as follows:
1. If any murder, maiming, robbery, rape or arson was committed in the course of such riot, such person is punishable in the same manner as a principal in such crime.

2. If the purpose of the riotous assembly was to resist the execution of any statute of this territory or of the United States, or to obstruct any public officer of this territory or of the United States, in the performance of any legal duty, or in serving or executing any legal process, such person is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years and not less than two.

3. If such person carried, at the time of such riot, any species of firearms, or other deadly or dangerous weapon, or was disguised, he is punishable by imprisonment in a territorial prison not exceeding ten years and not less than two.

4. If such person directed, advised, encouraged or solicited other persons, who participated in the riot, to acts of force or violence, he is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for not less than three years.

5. In all other cases such person is punishable as for a misdemeanor.
§ 6679. Whenever three or more persons, acting together, make any attempt to do any act toward the commission of an act which would be riot if actually committed, such assembly is a rout.

Rout defined.
s. 478, Pen. C.

Unlawful assembly defined.
s. 479, Pen. C.

§ 6680. Whenever three or more persons assemble with intent or with means and preparations to do an unlawful act which would be riot if actually committed, but do not act toward the commission thereof, or whenever such persons assemble without authority of law, and in such a manner as is adapted to disturb the public peace, or excite public alarm, such assembly is an unlawful assembly.

Punishmentfor lout or unlawful assembly.
s. 430, Pen. C.

§ 6681. Every person who participates in any rout or unlawful assembly is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Warning to disperse.
s. 431, Pen. C.

§ 6682. Every person remaining present at the place of any riot, rout or unlawful assembly, after the same has been lawfully

	warned to disperse, except public officers, and persons assisting them in attempting to disperse the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Presence after unlawful purpose becomes known. s.482, Pen. C.	§ 6683. Where three or more persons assemble for a lawful purpose, and afterwards proceed to commit an act that would amount to riot if it had been the original purpose of the meeting, every person who does not retire when the change of purpose is made known, except public officers and persons assisting them in attempting to disperse the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Refusing to arrest rioter. s. 483, Pen. C.	§6684. Every person present at any riot, and lawfully commanded to aid the magistrate or officers in arresting any rioter, who neglects or refuses to obey such command, is deemed one of the rioters, and punishable accordingly.
Combinations to resist process. s. 484, Pen. C.	§ 6685. Every person who resists, or enters into a combination with any other person to resist the execution of any legal process, under circumstances not amounting to a riot, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.
Prize fight a misdemeanor. s. 485, Pen. C.	§ 6686. Every person who engages in, instigates, encourages or promotes, any ring or prize fight, or any other premeditated fight or contention, whether as principal, aid, second, umpire, surgeon or otherwise, although no death or personal injury ensues, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Challenge to prize fight. s. 486, Pen. C.	§ 6687. Every person who challenges another to engage in any such fight as is specified in the last section; every person who accepts any such challenge; every person who knowingly forwards, carries or delivers any such challenge; and every person who bets, stakes or wagers any money or property upon the result of any such fight, or who undertakes to hold any money or property so betted, staked or wagered, to be delivered to or for the benefit of the winner thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
What constitutes a challenge. s. 487, Pen. C.	§ 6688. Any words spoken or written, or any signs uttered or made to any ing or implying, or intended to express or imply, a desire, request, invitation or demand to engage in any fight, such as is mentioned in section 6686, are deemed a challenge within the meaning of the last section.
Leaving the territory to engage in prize fight. s. 488, Pen. C.	§ 6689. Every person who leaves this territory with the intent to elude any of the provisions of the last three sections, and to commit any act out of this territory such as is prohibited by them, and who does any act which would be punishable under these provisions, if committed within this territory, is punishable in the same manner as he would have been in case such act had been committed within this territory.
Place of trial. s. 489, Pen. C.	§ 6690. Such person may be indicted and tried in any county within this territory.
Duty of peace officers. s. 490. Pen. C.	§ 6691. It is the duty of all sheriffs, constables, policemen and watchmen, who have reasonable grounds to believe that any offense specified in section 6686 is about to be committed within their jurisdiction, to snake complaint under the provisions of this act to some magistrate within their jurisdiction.
Neglect of duty by officer is a misdemeanor. s. 491, Pen. C.	6692. Every sheriff, constable, policeman or watchman, who wilfully neglects the duty prescribed by the last section, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, he forfeits his office.
Forcible entry and detainer a misdemeanor. s. 492, Pen. C.	§ 6693. Every person guilty of using, or procuring, encouraging or assisting another to use any force, or violence in entering upon or detaining any lands or other possessions of

Returning to
possession after
lawful removal.
s. 493, Pen. C.
Unlawful intrusion
upon lands
s. 494, Pen. C.

Discharging firearms
in public place.
s. 495, Pen. C.

Privilege of witnesses.
s. 496, Pen. C.

another, except in the cases and manner allowed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6694. Every person who has been removed from any lands by process of law, or who has removed from any lands pursuant to the lawful adjudication or direction of any court, tribunal or officer, and who afterward, without authority of law, returns to settle or reside upon such lands, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6695. Every person who intrudes or squats upon any lot or piece of land within the bounds of any incorporated city or village, without license or authority from the owner thereof, or who erects or occupies thereon any hut, hovel, shanty, or other structure whatever, without such license or authority; and every person who places, erects or occupies within the bounds of any street or avenue of such city or village, any hut, hovel, shanty, or other structure whatever, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6696. Every person who wilfully discharges any species of firearm, air gun or other weapon, or throws any other missile in any public place, or in any place where there is any person to be endangered thereby, although no injury to any person shall ensue, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6697. No person shall be excused from giving any evidence upon any investigation or prosecution for any of the offenses specified in this chapter, upon the ground that such testimony or evidence might tend to convict him of a crime. But such answer or evidence shall not be received against him upon any criminal proceeding or prosecution.

CHAPTER 40.

OF CRIMES AGAINST THE REVENUE AND PROPERTY OF THE

TERRITORY.

Section.
6698. Embezzlement and false accounts by officers.
6699. Other violations of official conduct.
6700. Fraud by officer.
6701. Refusal of officer to perform duty.
6702. Obstructing the collection of taxes.
6703. Applies to all officers.
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6705. Auctioneer shall have but one business place.
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Section.
6707. Punishment for so selling.
6708. Fraud in quality of goods.
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6714. Injuring public buildings.
6715. Seizing military stores.
6716. False statements regarding taxes.

Embezzlement and false
accounts by officers.
s. 497, Pen. C.

§ 6698. Every public officer, and every deputy or clerk of any such officer, and every other person receiving any moneys on behalf of or for account of this territory, or of any department of the government of this territory, or of any bureau or fund created by law, and in which this territory, or the people thereof, are directly or indirectly interested, who either:

1. Appropriates to his own use, or to the use of any person not entitled thereto, without authority of law, any money received by him as such officer, clerk or deputy, or otherwise, on behalf of this territory, or the people thereof, or in which they are interested; or,

2. Knowingly keeps any false account, or makes any false entry or erasure in any account of or relating to any moneys so received by him, on behalf of the territory, or the said people, or in which they are interested; or,

3. Fraudulently alters, falsifies, conceals, destroys or obliterates any such account;

or,
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4. Wilfully omits or refuses to pay over to this territory, or its officer or agent authorized by law to receive the same, any money received by him under any duty imposed by law so to pay over the same,
Is guilty of a felony.

Other violation of
official conduct.
s. 498, Pen. C.
Fraud by officer.
s. 499, Pen. C.

6699. Every officer or other person mentioned in the last section, who wilfully disobeys any provisions of law regulating his official conduct, in cases other than those specified in that section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§6700. Every public officer, being authorized to sell or lease any property, or make any contract in his official capacity. who z voluntarily becomes interested individually in such sale, lease or contract, directly or indirectly, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Refusal of officer
to perform duty.
s. 500, Pen. C

§ 6701. Every register of deeds, judge of the probate court, district attorney, county commissioner, sheriff, coroner or county superintendent of public schools, who wilfully fails or refuses to perform the duties of his office according to law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Obstructing the
collection of taxes.
s. 501, Pen. C.

§ 6702. Every person who 'wilfully obstructs or hinders any public officer from collecting any revenue, taxes, or other sums of money in which, or in any part of which the people of this territory are directly or indirectly interested, and which such officer is by law empowered to collect, is guilty' of a misdemeanor.

Applies to all officers.
s. 502, Pen. C.
Wilful neglect by
territorial officers.
s. 503, Pen. C.

§ 6703'. The provisions of section 6701 shall also apply to - county treasurers, justices of the peace, and all other county and precinct officers.

§ 6704. Every territorial auditor, territorial treasurer, superintendent of public instruction for this territory, or any other - territorial officer who wilfully neglects or refuses to perform the duties of his office, as prescribed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Auctioneer shall
have but one
business place.
s. 504, Pen. C.
Selling in any other
place.
s. 505, Pen. C.

§ 6705. No auctioneer in any town or county of this territory, shall at one time have more than one place for carrying on the general business of an auctioneer.

§ 6706. No such auctioneer shall expose to sale by public auction any articles liable to auction duties at any other place than that so designated, except goods sold in original packages, as imported pictures, household furniture, libraries, stationery, and such bulky articles as have usually been sold in warehouses, or in the public streets or on the wharves.

Punishment for selling.
s. 506, Pen. C.
Fraud in quality of goods.
s. 507, Pen. C.

§ 6707. A violation of either of the last two sections is punishable by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars for each offense.

§6708. Every person carrying on, interested in, or employed about the business of selling property or goods by auction, who sells any goods or property in a damaged condition, which he offers as sound or in a good condition, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Sales must be by day,
except when.
s. 508, Pen. C.

§ 6709. All sales of goods by public auction by a licensed auctioneer shall be made in the day time between sunrise and sunset, unless otherwise authorized by the law under which he holds his license, excepting:

1. Books, prints, pictures or stationery.
2. Goods sold in the original packages as imported, according to a printed catalogue, of which samples shall have been opened and exposed to public view at least one day previous to the sale. Every person who violates the provisions of this section is guilty of misdemeanor; and in addition to the punish

ment prescribed therefor by law, is forever disqualified after his conviction therefor, from being licensed to act as an auctioneer within this territory.

Omitting to render
account by
auctioneer
s. 509, Pen. C.

§ 6710. Every auctioneer, and every partner or clerk of an auctioneer, and every person whatever in any way connected in business with an auctioneer, who wilfully omits to render any semi-annual or other account by law required to be rendered, at the time or in the manner prescribed by law, or who wilfully omits to pay over any duties legally payable by him at the time and in the manner prescribed by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Auctioneer committing
a fraud.
s. 510, Pen. C.

§ 6711. Every auctioneer, and every partner or clerk of any auctioneer, and every person whatever in any way connected in business with an auctioneer, who commits any fraud or deceit, or by any fraudulent means whatever seeks to evade or defeat the provisions of the laws of this territory relating to auctions, now in force, or that inay hereafter be enacted, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor is liable in treble damages to any party injured thereby.

False bill of lading
s. 511, Pen. C.

§ 6712. Every person whose duty it may be to deliver to any collector of tolls upon any canal that hereafter may be constructed and owned by this territory, a bill of lading of any property transported upon any such canal, who knowingly delivers a false bill of lading as true, or makes or signs a false bill of lading intending to be delivered as true, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five times the value of any property omitted in such bill, or both.

Weigh master making
false entry.
s. 512, Pen. C.

§ 6713. Every weigh master upon any canal that may hereafter be constructed and owned by this territory, and every clerk of such weigh master, who knowingly makes a false entry of the weight of any boat, or cargo of any boat navigating such canal, or who knowingly makes a false certificate of the light weight of any boat, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Injuring publicbuildings
s. 513, Pen. C.

§ 6714. Every person who wilfully burns, destroys, or injures any public building or improvement in this territory, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years.

Seizing military stores.
s. 514, Pen. C.

§ 6715. Every person who enters any fort, magazine, arsenal, armory, arsenal yard, or encampment, and seizes or takes away any arms, ammuniion, military stores or supplies belonging to the people of this territory, and every person who enters any such place with intent so to do, is punishable b imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

False statement
regarding taxes.
s. 515, Pen. C.

§ 6716. Every person who, in making any statement. oral or written, which is required or authorized by law to be made as the basis of imposing any tax or assessment, or of an application to reduce any tax or assessment, wilfully states any material matter which he knows to be false, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 41. ARSON.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6717. Arson defined.	6727. Degrees of arson.
6718. Building defined.	6728. Arson in the first degree.
6719. Inhabited building defined.	6729. Appurtenances to buildings.
6720. Night defined.	6730. Arson in second degree.
6721. Burning defined.	6731. Endangering inhabited dwelling.
6722. Ownership not necessary.	6732. Arson in third degree.
6723. Variance in the proof.	6733. Burning public building, barn, mill,
6724. Malice inferred. etc.	
6725. No intent to destroy.	6734. Arson in the fourth degree.
6726. Contiguous buildings.	6735. Punishment of arson.

Arson defined

s. 516, Pen. C.

6717. Arson is the wilful and malicious burning of a building, with intent to destroy it.

Building defined.

s. 517, Pen. C.

§ 6718. Any house, edifice, structure, vessel or other erection, capable of affording shelter for human beings, or appurtenant to, or connected with an erection so adapted, is a "building" within the meaning of the last section.

Inhabited building defined.

s. 518, Pen. C.

§ 6719. Any building is deemed an "inhabited building," within the meaning of this chapter, any part of which has usually been occupied by any person lodging therein at night.

Night time defined.

s. 519, Pen. C.

§ 6720. The words "night time" in this chapter include the period between sunset and sunrise.

Burning defined.

s. 520, Pen. C.

§ 6721. To constitute a burning within the meaning of section 6717 it is not necessary that the building set on fire should be destroyed. It is sufficient that fire is applied so as to take effect upon the substance of the building.

Ownership not necessary.

s. 521, Pen. C.

§ 6722. To constitute arson it is not necessary that another person than the accused should have had ownership in the building set on fire. It is sufficient that at the time of the burning another person was rightfully in the possession of, or was actually occupying, such building, or any part thereof.

Variance in the proof.

s. 522, Pen. C.

§ 6723. An omission to designate, or error in designating in an indictment for arson, the owner or occupant of a building, shall not prejudice the proceedings thereupon, if it appears that upon the whole description given of the building, it is sufficiently identified to enable the prisoner to prepare his defense.

Malice defined.

s. 523, Pen. C.

§ 6724. Malice sufficient to constitute arson is inferred from proof that the prisoner committed an act of burning a building, and that some other person was rightfully in possession of, or actually occupying any part thereof. It is not necessary that the accused should have had actual knowledge of such possession or occupancy or should have intended to injure any person.

No intent to destroy.

s. 524, Pen. C.

§ 6725. But the burning of a building under circumstances which shows beyond a reasonable doubt that there was no intent to destroy it, is not arson.

Contiguous buildings.

s. 525, Pen. C.

§ 6726. Where any appurtenance to any building is so situated with reference to such building, or where any building is so situated with reference to another building that the burning of one will manifestly endanger the other, a burning of the one is deemed a burning of the other, within the foregoing definition of arson, and as against any person actually participating in the original setting fire, as of the moment when the fire from the one shall communicate to and burn the other.

Degrees of arson.

s. 526, Pen. C.

§ 6727. Arson is distinguished into four degrees.

Arson in first degree.

s. 527, Pen. C.

§ 6728. Maliciously burning in the night time an inhabited building, in which there is at the time some human being, is arson in the first degree.

Appurtenances to
buildings.

s. 528, Pen. C.

Arson in second
degree.

s. 529, Pen. C.

Endangering inhabited
building.

s. 530, Pen. C.

Arson in third degree.

s. 531, Pen. C.

Burning public building,
barn, mill, etc.

s. 532, Pen. C.

Arson in fourth degree.

s. 533, Pen. C.

Punishment of arson

s. 534, Pen. C.

§ 6729. No warehouse, barn, shed, or other outhouse, is a subject of arson in the first degree, unless it is immediately connected with, and forms part of an inhabited building.

§ 6730. Maliciously burning in the day time an inhabited building, in which there is at the time some human being, is arson in the second degree.

§ 6731. Maliciously burning in the night time a building, not an inhabited building, but adjoining to or within the curtilage of an inhabited building in which there is at the time some human being, so that such inhabited building is endangered, even though it be not in fact injured by such burning, is arson in the second degree.

§ 6732. Maliciously burning in the day time a building, the burning of which in the night time would be arson in the second degree, is arson in the third degree.

§ 6733. Maliciously burning in the night time any building, not the subject of arson in the first or second degree, including any house for public worship, school house or public building belonging to the people of this territory, or to any county, city, town or village, any building in which have usually been deposited the papers of any public officer, and any barn, mill or manufactory, is arson in the third degree.

§ 6734. Maliciously burning in the day time any building, the burning of which in the night time would be arson in the third degree, is arson in the fourth degree.

§ 6735. Arson is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison, as follows:

1. Arson in the first degree, for any term not less than ten years.
2. Arson in the second degree, not exceeding ten years and not less than seven years.
3. Arson in the third degree, not exceeding seven years and not less than four years.
4. Arson in the fourth degree, not exceeding four years and not less than one year, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.

CHAPTER 42.

BURGLARY AND HOUSE BREAKING.

Section.

- 6736. Burglary in first degree.
- 6737. Burglary in second degree.
- 6738. Same-Open door or window.
- 6739. Same-Inner door.
- 6740. Burglary in third degree.
- 6741. Other burglaries in third degree.
- 6742. Burglary in fourth degree.

Section.

- 6743. Same-In getting out of house.
- 6744. Punishment of burglary.
- 6745. Burglar's implements.
- 6746. Entering buildings.
- 6747. Dwelling house defined.
- 6748. Night time defined.

Burglary in first degree.

s. 535, Pen. C.

§ 6736. Every person who breaks into and enters in the night time, the dwelling house of another, in which there is at the time some human being, with intent to commit some crime therein, either:

1. By forcibly bursting or breaking the wall, or an outer door, window, or shutter of a window of such house, or the lock or bolt of such door, or the fastening of such window or shutter; or,
 2. By breaking in any other manner, being armed with a dangerous weapon, or being assisted or aided by one or more confederates, then actually present; or,
 3. By unlocking an outer door by means of false keys, or by picking the lock thereof,
- Is guilty of burglary in the first degree.

<u>Burglary in second degree.</u> s. 536, Pen. C.	§ 6737. Every person who breaks into any dwelling house in the day time under such circumstances as would have constituted the crime of burglary in the first degree if committed in the night time, is guilty of burglary in the second degree.
<u>Same.</u> s. 537, Pen. C.	§ 6738. Every person who, having entered the dwelling house of another in the night time, through an open outer door or window, or other aperture not made by such person, breaks any inner door, window, partition, or other part of such house, with intent to commit any crime, is guilty of burglary in the second degree.
<u>Same.</u> s. 533, Pen. C.	§ 6739. Every person who, being lawfully in any dwelling house, breaks in the night time any inner door of the same house with intent to commit any crime, is guilty of burglary in the second degree.
<u>Burglary in third degree.</u> s. 539, Pen. C.	§ 6740. Every person who breaks into any dwelling house in the night time, with intent to commit a crime, but under such circumstances as do not constitute the offense of burglary in the first degree, is guilty of burglary in the third degree.
Other burglaries in <u>third degree</u> .s. 540, Pen. C.	§ 6741. Every person who breaks and enters, in the day or in the night time, either: 1. Any building within the curtilage of a dwelling house, but not forming a part thereof; or, 2. Any building or any part of any building, booth, tent, railroad car, vessel, or other structure or erection in which any property is kept, with intent to steal therein or to commit any felony, Is guilty of burglary in the third degree.
<u>Burglary in fourth degree.</u> s. 541, Pen. C.	§ 6742. Every person who breaks and enters the dwelling house of another, by day or by night, in such manner as not to constitute any burglary specified in the preceding section, with intent to commit a crime, is guilty of burglary in the fourth degree.
<u>Same.</u> s. 542, Pen. C.	§ 6743. Every person who, having committed any crime in the dwelling house of another, breaks in the night time, any outer door, window shutter or other part of such house, to get out of the same, is guilty of burglary in the fourth degree.
<u>Punishment for burglary.</u> s. 543, Pen. C.	§6744. Burglary is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison as follows: 1. Burglary in the first degree, for any term not less than ten years. 2. Burglary in the second degree, not exceeding ten years and not less than five. 3. Burglary in the third degree, not exceeding five years. 4. Burglary in the fourth degree, not exceeding three years.
Burglar's implements. s. 544, Pen. C.	§6745. Every person who, under circumstances not amounting to any felony, has in his possession in the night time any dangerous offensive weapon or instrument whatever, or any picklock, crow, key, bit, jack, jimmy, nippers, pick, betty or other implement of burglary, with intent to break and enter any building or part of any building, booth, tent, railroad car, vessel or other structure or erection, and to commit any felony therein, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
<u>Entering buildings.</u> s. 545, Pen. C.	§ 6746. Every person who, under circumstances not amounting to any burglary, enters any building or part of any building, booth, tent, warehouse, railroad car, vessel or other structure or erection with intent to commit any felony, larceny or malicious mischief, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Dwelling house defined.

s. 546, Pen. C.

6747. The term "dwelling house" as used in this chapter, includes every house or edifice, any part of which has usually been occupied by any person lodging therein at night, and any structure joined to and immediately connected with such a house or edifice.

Night time defined.

s. 547, Pen. C.

§ 6748. The words "night time" in this chapter include the period between sunset and sunrise.

CHAPTER 43.

FORGERY AND COUNTERFEITING.

Section.

- 6749. Forgery of wills and deeds.
- 6750. Forgery of public securities.
- 6751. Forgery of public and corporate seals.
- 6752. Forgery of records and official returns.
- 6753. Making false entries in book of record.
- 6754. Making false certificate of acknowledgment.
- 6755. False bank note plates.
- 6756. Imitation of genuine bank note defined.
- 6757. Sale of forged evidences of debt.
- 6758. Having forged evidences in possession.
- 6759. Other forged instruments.
- 6760. Issuing spurious certificate of stock.
- 6761. Reissuing canceled certificate of stock.
- 6762. False evidences of debt of corporation.
- 6763. Counterfeiting coin.
- 6764. Counterfeiting coin for exportation.

Forgery of wills and deeds.

s. 548, Pen. C.

§ 6749. Every person who, with intent to defraud, forges, counterfeits or falsely alters:

1. Any will or codicil of real or personal property, or any deed or other instrument being or purporting to be the act of another, by which any right or interest in real property is, or purports to be, transferred, conveyed or in any way charged or affected; or,
2. Any certificate or indorsement of the acknowledgment by any person of any deed or other instrument which by law may be recorded or given in evidence, made or purporting to have been made by any officer duly authorized to make such certificate or indorsement; or,
3. Any certificate of the proof of any deed, will, codicil or other instrument which by law may be recorded or given in evidence, made or purporting to have been made by any court or officer duly authorized to make such certificate, Is guilty of forgery in the first degree.

Forgery of public securities.

s. 549, Pen. C.

§ 6750. Every person who, with intent to defraud, forges, counterfeits, or falsely alters:

1. Any certificate or other public security, issued or purporting to have been issued under the authority of this territory, by virtue of any law thereof, bwhich certificate or other public security, the payment of any-money absolutely or upon any contingency is promised, or the receipt of any money or property acknowledged; or,
2. Any certificate of any share, right or interest in any public stock created by virtue of any law of this territory, issued or purporting to have been issued by any public officer, or any other evidence of any debt or liability, of the people of this territory, either absolute or contingent, issued or purporting to have been issued by any public officer: or,
3. Any indorsement or other instrument transferring or purporting to transfer the right or interest of any holder of any

Section.

- 6765. Forging process of court or instrument affecting title to property.
- 6766. Making false entries in public books.
- 6767. Forging passage tickets.
- 6768. Forging United States stamps.
- 6769. Making false entries in corporatebooks.
- 6770. Employe of corporations making false entries.
- 6771. Having counterfeit coin in possession.
- 6772. Punishment for forgery.
- 6773. Witnessing forged instrument or coin.
- 6774. When coin was received in good faith.
- 6775. Fraudulently signing one's name.
- 6776. Fraudulently indorsing one's name.
- 6777. Erasures and obliterations.
- 6778. Writing and written defined.
- 6779. Signing fictitious name.

such certificate, public security, certificate of stock, evidence of debt or liability, or of any person entitled to such right or interest,

Is guilty of forgery in the first degree.

Forgery of public and
corporate seals.
s. 550, Pen. C.

§ 6751. Every person who, with intent to defraud, forges or counterfeits the great or privy seal of this territory, the seal of any public office authorized by law, the seal of any court of record, including judge of probate seals, or the seal of any corporation created by the laws of this territory, or of any state, government or country, or any other public seal authorized or recognized by the laws of this territory, or of any other state, government or country, or who falsely makes, forges or counterfeits any impression purporting to be the impression of any such seal, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

Forgery of records
and official returns.
s. 551, Pen. C.

§ 6752. Every person who, with intent to defraud, falsely alters, destroys, corrupts or falsifies:

1. Any record of any will, codicil, conveyance or other instrument, the record of which is, by law, evidence; or,
 2. Any record of any judgment in a court of record, or any enrollment of any decree of a court of equity; or,
 3. The return of any officer, court or tribunal to any process of any court,
- Is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

Making false entries
in books of record.
s. 552, Pen. C.

§ 6753. Every person who, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, forges or alters, any entry in any book of records, or any instrument purporting to be any record or return specified in the last section, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

Making false certificate
of acknowledgment.
s. 553, Pen. C.

§ 6754. It- any' officer authorized to take the acknowledgment or proof of any conveyance of real property, or of any other instrument which by law may be recorded, knowingly and falsely certifies that any such conveyance or instrument was acknowledged by any party thereto, or was proved by any subscribing witness, when in truth such conveyance or instrument was not acknowledged or proved as certified, lie is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

False bank note plates.
s. 554, Pen. C.

§ 6755. Every person who makes or engraves, or causes or procures to be made or engraved, any plate in the form or similitude of any promissory note, bill of exchange, draft, check, certificate of deposit or other evidence of debt, issued by any banking corporation or association, or individual banker, incorporated or carrying on business under the laws of this territory, or of any other state, government or country, without the authority of such bank, or has or keeps in his custody or possession any such plate, without the authority of such bank, with intent to use or permit the same to be used for the purpose of taking therefrom any impression, to be passed, sold or altered, or has or keeps in his custody or possession, without the authority of such bank, any impression taken from any such plate, with intent to have the same filled up and completed for the purpose of being passed, sold or altered; or makes or causes to be made, or has in his custody or possession, any plate upon which are engraved any figures, or words, which may be used for the purpose of falsely altering any evidence of debt issued by any such bank, with the intent to use the same, or to permit them to be used for such purpose, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

Imitation of genuine bank
note defined.
s. 555, Pen. C.

§ 6756. Every plate specified in the last section shall be deemed to be in the form and similitude of the genuine instrument imitated, in either of the following cases:

1. When the engraving on such plate resembles and conforms to such parts of the genuine instrument as are engraved; or,

2. When such plate is partly finished, and the part so finished resembles and conforms to similar parts of the genuine instrument.

Sale of forged evidences
of debt.

s. 556, Pen. C.

§ 6757. Every person who sells, exchanges or delivers for any consideration any forged or counterfeited promissory note, check, bill, draft, or other evidence of debt, or \ engagement for the payment of money absolutely, or upon any contingency, knowing the same to be forged or counterfeited, with intent to have the same uttered or passed, or who offers any such note or other instrument for sale, exchange or delivery for any consideration, with the like knowledge and intent, or who receives any such note or other instrument upon a sale, exchange or delivery for any consideration with the like knowledge and intent, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

Having forged evidence
of debt with intent
to utter the same.

s. 557, Pen. C.

§ 6755. Every person who, with intent to defraud, has in his possession any forged, altered or counterfeit negotiable note, bill, draft, or other evidence of debt, issued or purporting to have been issued by any corporation or company duly authorized for that purpose by the laws of this territory or of any other state, government or country, the forgery of which is hereinbefore declared to be, punishable, knowing the same to be forged, altered or counterfeited, with intent to utter the same as true or as false, or to cause the same to be so uttered, is guilty of forgery in the second degree,

other forged instruments.

s. 558, Pen. C.

§ 6759. Every person who has in his possession any forged or counterfeited instrument, the forgery of which is hereinbefore declared to be punishable, other than such as are enumerated in the last section, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited or falsely altered, with intent to injure or defraud by uttering the same as true, or as false, or by causing the same to be so uttered, is guilty of forgery in the fourth degree.

Issuing spurious
certificates of stock.

s. 559, Pen. C.

§ 6760. Every officer, and every agent of any corporation or joint stock association formed or existing under or by virtue of the laws of this territory, or of any other state, government or country, who, within this territory, wilfully signs or procures to be signed, with intent to issue, sell or pledge, or to cause to be issued, sold or pledged, or who wilfully issues, sells or pledges or causes to be issued, sold or pledged, any false or fraudulent certificate or other evidence of the ownership or transfer of any share or shares of the capital stock of such corporation or association, whether of full paid shares or otherwise, or of any interest in its property or profits, or of any certificate or other evidence of such ownership, transfer or interest, or any instrument purporting to be a certificate or other evidence of such ownership, transfer or interest, the signing, issuing, selling or pledging of which has not been duly authorized by the board of directors or other managing body of such corporation or association having authority to issue the same, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

Reissuing canceled
certificates of stock.

s. 560, Pen. C.

§ 6761. Every officer, and every agent of any corporation or joint stock association formed or existing under or by virtue of the laws of this territory, or of any other state, government or country, who, within this territory, wilfully reissues, sells or pledges, or causes to be reissued, sold or pledged, any surrendered or canceled certificate, or other evidence of the ownership or transfer of any share or shares of the capital stock of such

corporation or association, or of an interest in its property or profits, with intent to defraud, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

False evidences of debt

of corporation.

s. 561, Pen. C.

§ 6762. Every officer, and every agent of any corporation, municipal or otherwise, of any joint stock association formed or existing under or by virtue of the laws of this territory, or of any other state, government or country, who, within this territory, wilfully signs or procures to be signed with intent to issue, sell or pledge, or to cause to be issued, sold or pledged, or who wilfully issues, sells or pledges, or causes to be issued, sold or pledged, any false or fraudulent bond or other evidence of debt against such corporation or association of any instrument purporting to be a bond or other evidence of debt against such corporation or association, the signing, issuing, selling or pledging of which has not been duly authorized by the board of directors or common council or other managing body or officers of such corporation having authority to issue the same, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

Counterfeiting coin

s. 562, Pen. C.

§ 6763. Every person who counterfeits any gold or silver coin, whether of the United States or of any foreign government or country, with intent to sell, utter, use or circulate the same as genuine, within this territory, is guilty of forgery in the second degree.

Counterfeiting coin

for exportation.

s. 563, Pen. C.

§ 6764. Every person who counterfeits any gold or silver coin, whether of the United States or of any foreign country or government, with intent to export the same, or permit them to be exported to injure or defraud any foreign government, or the subjects thereof, is guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Forging the process

of a court or instrument or counterfeits:

affecting the right

of property.

s. 564, Pen. C.

§ 6765. Every person who, with intent to defraud, falsely makes, alters, forges

1. Any instrument in writing, being or purporting to be any process issued by any competent court, magistrate or officer, or being, or purporting to be, any pleading, proceeding, bond or undertaking filed or entered in any court, or being, or purporting to be, any certificate, order or allowance by any competent court or officer, or being, or purporting to be, any license or authority authorized by any statute; or,

2. Any instrument or writing, being or purporting to be the act of another, by which any pecuniary demand or obligation is, or purports to be created, increased, discharged or diminished, or by which any rights or property whatever, are, or purport to be, transferred, conveyed, discharged, diminished, or in any manner affected, the punishment of which is not hereinbefore prescribed, by which false making, altering, forging or counterfeiting, any person may be affected, bound, or in any way injured in his person or property,

Is guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Making false entries

in public books.

s. 565, Pen. C.

§ 6766. Every person who, with intent to defraud, makes any false entry or falsely alters any entry made in any book of accounts kept in the office of the auditor of this territory, or in the office of the treasurer of this territory, or of any county treasurer, by which any demand or obligation, claim, right or interest, either against or in favor of the people of this territory, or any county or town, or any individual, is, or purports to be, discharged, diminished, increased, created, or in any manner affected, is guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Forging passage tickets.

s. 566, Pen. C.

§ 6767. Every person who, with intent to defraud, forges, counterfeits, or falsely alters any ticket, check or other paper or

writing, entitling or purporting to entitle the holder or proprietor thereof to a passage upon any railroad, or in any vessel or other public conveyance; and every person who, with like intent, sells, exchanges or delivers, or keeps or offers for sale, exchange or delivery, or receives upon any purchase, exchange or delivery, any such ticket, knowing the same to have been forged, counterfeited or falsely altered, is guilty of forgery in the third degree.

Forging United States stamps. s. 567, Pen. C.	§ 6768. Every person who forges, counterfeits or alters any postage or revenue stamp of the. United States, or who sells or offers, or keeps for sale, as genuine or as forged, any such stamp, knowing it to be forged, counterfeited or falsely altered, is guilty of forgery in the third degree.
Making false entries incorporate books. s. 568, Pen. C.	§ 6769. Every person who with intent to defraud, makes any false entry, or falsely alters any entry made in any book of accounts kept by any corporation within this territory, or in any book of accounts kept by any such corporation or its officers, and delivered, or intended to be delivered, to any person dealing with such corporation, by which any pecuniary obligation, claim or credit is, or purports to be, discharged, diminished, increased created, or in any manner affected, is guilty of forgery in the third degree.
Employe of corporation making false entries to deceive employers. s. 569, Pen. C.	§ 6770. Every person who, being a member or officer, or in the employment of any corporation, association, or partnership, falsifies, alters, erases, obliterates or destroys any account or book of accounts or records belonging to such corporation, association, or partnership, or appertaining to their business, or makes any false entries in such account or book, or keeps any false account in such business, with intent to defraud his employers, or to conceal any embezzlement of their money or property, or any defalcation or other misconduct, committed by any person in the management of their business, is guilty of forgery in the fourth degree.
Having counterfeit coin in possession. s. 570. Pen. C	§ 6771. Every person who has in his possession any Counterfeit of any gold or silver coin, whether of the United States, or of any foreign country or government, knowing the same to be counterfeited, with intent to sell, utter, use, circulate or export the same as true or as false, or by causing the same to be so uttered or passed, is guilty of forgery in the fourth degree.
Punishment of forgery. s. 571, Pen. C.	§ 6772. Forgery is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Forgery in the first degree, by imprisonment not less than ten years.2. Forgery in the second degree not exceeding ten years and and not less than five.3. Forgery in the third degree, not exceeding five years.4. Forgery in the fourth degree, by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding two years, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.
Uttering forged instrument or Coin. s.572, Pen. C.	6773. Every person who, with intent to defraud, utters or publishes as true, any forged, altered or counterfeited instrument. or any counterfeit gold or silver coin, the forging, altering or counterfeiting of which is hereinbefore declared to be punishable, knowing such instrument or coin to be forged, altered or counterfeited, is guilty of forgery in the same degree as if he had forged, altered or counterfeited the instrument or coin so uttered, except as in the next section specified.
When coin was received in good faith. s. 573, Pen. C.	§ 6774. If it appears on the trial of the indictment, that the accused received such forged or counterfeited instrument or

coin from another, in good faith, and for a good and valuable consideration, without any circumstances to justify a suspicion of its being forged or counterfeited, the jury may find the defendant guilty of forgery in the fourth degree.

Fraudulently signing one's own name as the act of another of the same name.
s. 574, Pen. C. §6775. Every person who, with intent to defraud, makes or subscribes any instrument in his own name, intended to create, increase, discharge, defeat or diminish any pecuniary obligation, right or interest, or to transfer or affect any property whatever, and utters or passes such instrument, under the pretense that it is the act of another who bears the same name, is guilty of forgery in the same degree as if lie had forged the instrument of a person bearing a different name from his own.

Fraudulently indorsing one's own name as the act of another bearing same name.
s. 575, Pen. C. § 6776. Every person who, with intent to defraud, indorses any negotiable instrument in his own name, and utters or passes such instrument, under the fraudulent pretense that it is indorsed by another person who bears the same name, is guilty of for gery in the same degree as if lie had forged the indorsement of a person bearing a different name from his own.

Erasures and obliterations
s. 576, Pen. C. § 6777. The total or partial erasure or obliteration of any instrument or writing, with intent to defraud, by which any pecuniary obligation, or any right, interest or claim to property is or is intended to be created, increased, discharged, diminished or in any manner affected, is forgery in the same degree as the false alteration of any part of such instrument or writing.

Writing and written defined.
s. 577, Pen. C. §6778. Every instrument partly printed and partly written, or wholly printed \ with a written signature thereto, and every signature of an individual, firm or corporation. or of any officer of such body, and every writing purporting to be such signature, is a writing or a written instrument, within the meaning of the provisions of this chapter.

Signing fictitious names.
s. 578, Pen. C. § 6779. The false making or forging of an evidence of debt purporting to have been issue by any corporation and bearing the pretended signature of any person as an agent or officer of such corporation, is forgery in the same degree as if such person was at the time an officer or agent of such corporations notwithstanding such person may never have been an officer or agent of such corporation, or notwithstanding there never was any such person in existence.

CHAPTER 44.
LARCENY.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6780. Larceny defined.	6788. Larceny of written instrument.
6781. Larceny of lost property.	6789. Larceny of passage ticket.
6782. Larceny divided.	6790. Larceny of securities.
6783. Grand and petit larceny.	6791. Larceny of severed fixtures.
6784. Punishment for grand larceny.	6792. Stealing wrecked goods.
6785. Punishment for petit larceny.	6793. Receiving stolen property.
6786. Grand larceny in house or vessel.	6794. Fraudulent consumption of gas.
6787. Grand larceny in night time from per- son.	6795. Larceny out of the territory.

Larceny defined.
s. 580, Pen. C. § 6780. Larceny is the taking of personal property accomplished by fraud or stealth, and with intent to deprive another thereof.

Larceny of lost property
s. 581, Pen. C. § 6781. One who finds lost property under circumstances which give him knowledge or means of inquiry as to the true owner, and who appropriates Such property to his own use, or to the use of another person who is not entitled thereto, without having first made such effort to find the owner and restore the property to him as the circumstances render reasonable and just, is guilty of larceny.

Larceny divided.

s. 582, Pen. C.

§ 6782. Larceny is divided into two degrees; the first of which is termed grand larceny, the second petit larceny.

Grand and petit larceny

s. 583, Pen. C.

§ 6783. Grand larceny is larceny committed in either of the following cases:

1. When the property taken is of value exceeding twenty dollars.

2. When such property, although not of value exceeding twenty dollars in value,

Punishment for grand larceny is taken from the person of another. Larceny in other cases is petit larceny.

larceny.

s. 584, Pen. C.

§ 6784. Grand larceny is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years.

Punishment for

petit larceny.

s. 2, c. 585, 1879.

6785. Petit larceny shall be punishable by a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than one hundred dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the court.

[For jurisdiction of justices of the peace in cases of petit larceny, see section 6509.]

Grand larceny in

house or vessel.

s. 586, Pen. C.

§ 6786. When it appears upon the trial of an indictment for grand larceny that the larceny alleged was committed in any dwelling house or vessel, the offender may be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding eight years.

Grand larceny in night

time from person.

s. 587, Pen. C.

§ 6787. When it appears upon such trial, that such larceny was committed by stealing in the night time, from the person of another, the offender may be punished by, imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

Larceny of written

instrument.

s. 588, Pen. C.

§ 6788. If the thing stolen consists of any evidence of debt or other written instrument, the amount of money due thereupon, or secured to be paid thereby, and remaining unsatisfied, of which in any contingency might be collected thereon, or the value of the property the title to which is shown thereby, or the sum which might be recovered in the absence thereof, as the case may be, shall be deemed the value of the thing stolen.

Larceny of passage

ticket.

s. 589, Pen. C.

§ 6789. If the thing stolen is any ticket, or other paper or writing entitling or purporting to entitle the holder or proprietor thereof to a passage upon any railroad, or in any vessel or other public conveyance, the price at which tickets entitling a person to a like passage are usually sold by the proprietors of such conveyance, shall be deemed the value of such ticket.

Larceny of securities.

s. 590, Pen. C.

§ 6790. All the provisions of this chapter shall apply where the property taken is an instrument for the payment of money, evidence of debt, public security or passage ticket, completed and ready to be issued, or delivered, though the same has never been issued or delivered by the makers thereof to any person as a purchaser or owner.

Larceny of severed

fixtures.

s. 591, Pen. C.

§ 6791. All the provisions of this chapter shall apply where the thing taken is any fixture or part of the realty, and is severed at the time of the taking, in the same manner as if such thing had been severed by another person at some previous time.

Stealing wrecked goods.

s. 592, Pen. C.

§ 6792. Every person who takes away any goods from any stranded or wrecked steamboat or other vessel, or any goods floating on the water, or goods cast by the water upon the shore, or goods lodged upon drifts, snags or other obstructions in a water course, or goods found in any creek, or who knowingly becomes possessed of any such, and does not deliver the same within forty-eight hours thereafter, to the sheriff or the coroner of the county where the same were found, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Receiving Stolen property. § 6793. Every person who buys or receives, in any manner, upon any
s. 593, Pen. C. consideration, any personal property of any value whatsoever, that has been stolen from
any other, knowing the same to have been stolen, is punishable by imprisonment in the
territorial prison not exceeding five years, or in the county jail not exceeding six months,
or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and
imprisonment.

Fraudulent consumption § 6794. Every person who, with intent to defraud, makes or causes to be made,
of gas. any pipe or other instrument or contrivance, and connects the same, or causes it to be
s. 594, Pen. C. connected, with any pipe laid for conducting illuminating gas, so as to conduct gas to a
point where the same may be consumed without its passing through the meter provided
for registering the quantity consumed, or in any other manner so as to evade paying
therefor, and every person who with like intent injures or alters any gas meter, or
obstructs its action, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Larceny out of the 6795. Every person who steals the property of another in any other state or
territory. country, and brings the same into this territory, may be convicted and punished in the
s. 595, Pen. C. same manner as if such larceny had been committed in this territory; and such larceny
may be charged to have been committed in any town or city into or through which such
stolen property has been brought.

CHAPTER 45. EMBEZZLEMENT.

Section.	Section.
6796. Embezzlement defined.	6803. Evidence of debt subject to embezzle ment.
6797. When officer is guilty of embezzlement.	6804. Property taken under claim of title.
6798. When carrier or other person is guilty.	6805. Intent to restore no defense.
6799. When trustee is guilty.	6806. Mitigation of punishment.
6800. Bailee guilty.	6807. Punishment of embezzlement.
6801. Clerk or servant.	
6802. Distinct taking not necessary.	

Embezzlement defined
s. 596, Pen. C. § 6796. Embezzlement is the fraudulent appropriation of property by a person to
whom it has been entrusted.

When officer is guilty § 6797. If any person, being an officer, director, trustee,, clerk, servant or agent
of embezzlement. of any association, society or corporation, public or private, fraudulently appropriates to
s. 597, Pen. C. any use or purpose not in the due and lawful execution of his trust, any property which he
has in his possession or under his control in virtue of his trust, or secretes it with a
fraudulent intent to appropriate it to such use or purpose, he is guilty of embezzlement.

When carrier or other § 6798. If any carrier or other person having under his control personal property
person is guilty for the purpose of transportation for hire, fraudulently appropriates it to any use or
of embezzlement. purpose inconsistent with the safe keeping .of such property and its transportation
s. 598', Pen. C. according to his trust, he is guilty of embezzlement, whether lie has broken the package
in which such property is contained, or has otherwise separated the items thereof, or not.

When trustee, etc § 6799. If any person being a trustee, banker, merchant, broker, attorney, agent,
is guilty of assignee in trust, executor, administrator or collector, or being otherwise entrusted with
Embezzlement or having in his control property for the use of any other person, or for any public or
s. 599, Pen. C. benevolent purpose, fraudulently appropriates it to any use or purpose not in the due and
lawful execution of his trust, or secretes it with a fraudulent intent to appropriate it to
such use or purpose, he is guilty of embezzlement.

Bailee guilty of 6800. If any person being entrusted with any property as bailee, or with any
Embezzlement power of attorney for the sale or transfer
s. 600, Pen. C.

thereof, fraudulently converts the same or the proceeds thereof to his own use, or secretes it or them with a fraudulent intent to convert to his own use, he is guilty of embezzlement, whether he has broken the package or otherwise determined the bailment or not.

Clerk or servant guilty of embezzlement.
s. 601, Pen. C. § 6801. If any clerk or servant of any private person or copartnership or corporation, except apprentices and persons within the age of eighteen years, fraudulently appropriates to his own use, or secretes with a fraudulent intent to appropriate to his own use, any property of any other person which has come into his control or care by virtue of his employment as such clerk or servant, he is guilty of embezzlement.

Distinct taking not necessary.
s. 602, Pen. C. § 6802. A distinct act of taking is not necessary to constitute embezzlement, but any fraudulent appropriation, conversion or use of property, coming within the above prohibitions is sufficient.

Evidence of debt subject of embezzlement.
s. 603, Pen. C. § 6803. Any evidence of debt, negotiable by delivery only, and actually executed, is equally the subject of embezzlement whether it has been delivered or issued as a valid instrument or not.

Property taken under claim of title.
s. 604, Pen. C. § 6804. Upon any indictment for embezzlement it is a sufficient defense that the property was appropriated openly and avowedly, and under a claim of title preferred in good faith even though such claim is untenable. But this provision shall not excuse the retention of the property of another, to offset or pay demand held against him.

Intent to restore no defense.
s. 605, Pen. C. § 6805. The fact that the accused intended to restore the property embezzled, is no ground of defense, or of mitigation of punishment, if it has not been restored before an information has been laid before a magistrate, charging the commission of the offense.

Mitigation of punishment.
s. 606, Pen. C. § 6806. Whenever it is made to appear that prior to any information laid before a magistrate charging the commission of embezzlement, the person accused voluntarily and actually restored or tendered restoration of the property alleged to have been embezzled, or any part thereof, such fact is not a ground of defense to the indictment, but it authorizes the court to mitigate punishment in its discretion.

Punishment for embezzlement.
s. 607, Pen. C. § 6807. Every person guilty of embezzlement is punishable in the manner prescribed for feloniously stealing property of the value of that embezzled. And where the property embezzled is an evidence of debt or right in action, the sum due upon it, or secured to be paid by it, shall be taken as its value.

CHAPTER 46. EXTORTION.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6808. Extortion defined.	6812. Obtaining signature by extortion.
6809. What threats constitute extortion.	6813. Sending threatening letters.
6810. Punishment for extortion.	6814. Attempts to extort money.
6811. Extortion under color of official right.	

Extortion defined.
s. 608, Pen. C. § 6808. Extortion is the obtaining of property from another with his consent, induced by a wrongful use of force or fear, or under color of official right.

What threats constitute extortion.
s. 609, Pen. C. § 6809. Fear such as will constitute extortion, may be induced by a threat, either:
1. To do an unlawful injury to the person or property of the

individual threatened, or to any. relative of his or member of his family; or,
To accuse him, or any relative of his or member of his family. of any crime: or,
3. To expose, or impute to him, or them, any deformity or disgrace; or,
4. To expose any secret affecting him or them.

Punishment for extortion. § 6810. Every person who extorts any money or other property from another,
s. 610, Pen. C. under circumstances not amounting to robbery, by means of force or any threat such as is
mentioned in the last section, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not
exceeding five years.

Extortion under color § 6311. Every person who commits any extortion under color of official right, in
of official right. cases for which a different punishment is not prescribed by this code, or by some of the
s. 611, Pen. C. statutes which it specifies as continuing in force, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Obtaining signature § 6812. Every person who, by any extortionate means, obtains from another his
by extortion. signature to any paper or instrument, whereby, if such signature were freely given, any
s. 612, Pen. C. property would be transferred, or any debt, demand, charge or right of action created, is
punishable in the same manner as if the actual delivery of such property or payment of
the amount of such debt, demand, charge or right of action were obtained.

Sending threatening § 6813. Every person who, with intent to extort any money or other property
letter.. from another, sends to any person any letter or other writing, whether subscribed or not,
s. 613, Pen. C. expressing or implying, or adapted to imply, any threat, such as is specified in section
6809, is punishable in the same manner as if such money or property were actually
obtained by means of such threat.

Attempt, to extort money. § 6814. Every person who unsuccessfully attempts, by means of any verbal
s. 614, Pen. C. threat, such as is specified in section 6809, to extort money or other property from
another, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 47.
FALSE PERSONATION AND CHEATS.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6815. False impersonation, punishment for.	6821. False representation of charitable
6816. False impersonation and receiving	purpose.
money.	6822. Falsely representing banking
6817. Personating officers and others.	corporation.
6818. Unlawful wearing of grand army badge.	6823. Using false check.
6819. Fines, how paid.	6824. Holding mock auction.
6820. Obtaining property under false	
pretenses.	

Punishment for false
impersonation. § 6815. Every person who falsely personates another, and in such assumed
s.615, Pen. C. character, either:

1. Marries or pretends to marry, or to sustain the marriage relation toward
another, with or without the connivance of such other person; or,
2. Becomes bail or surety for any party, in any proceeding whatever, before any
court or officer authorized to take such bail or surety, or,
3. Subscribes, verifies, publishes, acknowledges or proves, in the name of
another person, any written instrument, with intent that the same may be delivered or
used as true; or,
4. Does any other act whereby, if it were done by the person falsely personated,
lie might in any event become liable to any suit or prosecution, or to pay any sum of
money, or to incur any

charge, forfeiture or penalty, or whereby any benefit might accrue to the party personating, or to any other person, Is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years.

False impersonation
and receiving money
or property.
s. 616, Pen. C.

§ 6816. Every person who falsely personates another, and in such assumed character receives any money or property, knowing that it is intended to be delivered to the individual so personated, with intent to convert the same to his own use, or to that of another person who is not entitled thereto, is punishable in the same manner and to the same extent as for larceny of the money or property so received.

Personating officers
and others.
s. 617, Pen. C.

§ 6817. Every person who falsely personates any public officer, civil or military, or any fireman or any private individual having special authority by law to perform any act affecting the rights or interests of another, or assumes, without authority, any uniform or badge by which such are usually distinguished, and in such assumed character does any act whereby another person is injured, defrauded, vexed or annoyed, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Unlawful wearing of
grand army badges.
s. 187, 1887.

§ 6818. Any person found wearing the badge of the grand army of the republic not entitled to the same by being a member thereof, shall upon conviction before a justice of the peace or other officer having jurisdiction in such cases, be subject to a fine not to exceed twenty-five dollars for each and every offense, together with costs of prosecution.

Disposition of roes.
s. 187,1887.

§ 6819. One-fourth of the fine shall be paid to the complainant, the remaining three-fourths to be paid to the county treasurer for the benefit of any honorably discharged soldiers or sailors who may be found needy in such county, and upon application therefor to the county auditor, if there be one, or if not to the chairman of the county board of commissioners, such auditor or chairman of the board shall issue a warrant on the treasurer for so much of such money as he may deem right and proper.

Obtaining property under
false pretenses.
s. 618, Pen. C.

§ 6820. Every person who, with intent to cheat or defraud another, designedly, by color or aid of any false token or writing, or other false pretense, obtains the signature of any person to any written instrument, or obtains from any person any money or property, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding three times the value of the money or property so obtained, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Obtaining money by
false representation
charitable purposes.
s. 619, Pen. C.

§ 6821. Every person who designedly, by color or aid of any false token or of writing, or other false pretense, obtains the signature of any person to any written instrument, or obtains from any person any money or property for any alleged charitable or benevolent purpose whatever, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding the value of the money or property so obtained, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Falsely representing
banking corporation.
s. 620, Pen. C.

§ 6822. If the false token by which any money or property is obtained, in violation of sections 6820 and 6821, is a promissory note or other negotiable evidence of debt purporting to be issued by or under the authority of any banking company or corporation not in existence, the person guilty of such cheat is punishable by

imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding seven years, instead of by the punishments prescribed by those sections.

Holding mock auction.

s. 622, Pen. C.

§ 6823. The use of a matured check or other order for the payment of money, as a means of obtaining any signature. money or property, such as is specified in the last two sections, by a person who knows that a drawer thereof is not entitled to draw for the sum specified therein, upon the drawee, is the use of a false token within the meaning of those sections, although no representation is made in respect thereto.

Wilfully destroying

vessel by officer thereof.

s. 623, Pen. C.

§ 6824. Every person who obtains any money or property from another, or obtains the signature of another to any written instrument, the false making of which would be forgery, by means of any false or fraudulent sale of property or pretended property by auction, or by any of the practices known as mock auctions, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment; and, in addition thereto, he forfeits any license he may hold to act as an auctioneer, and is forever disqualified from receiving a license to act as auctioneer within this territory.

CHAPTER 48.

FRAUDULENTLY FITTING OUT AND DESTROYING VESSELS.

Section.

6825. Wilful destruction of vessel by officer.

6826. Same by other person.

Section.

6827. Intent to wreck vessel.

6828. False invoice, bill of lading, etc.

Same by other person

s. 624, Pen. C.

§ 6825. Every captain or other officer or person in command or charge of any vessel, who, within this territory, willfully wrecks, sinks or otherwise injures or destroys such vessel, or any cargo in such vessel, or wilfully permits the same to be wrecked, sunk or otherwise injured or destroyed, with intent to prejudice or defraud an insurer or any other person, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for life.

Intent to wreck vessel.

s. 625, Pen. C.

§ 6826. Every person other than such as are embraced within the last section, who is guilty of any act therein prohibited, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years and not less than three.

False invoice, bill of lading, etc.

s. 626, Pen. C.

6827. Every person guilty of fitting out any vessel, or lading any cargo on board of any vessel, with intent to cause or permit the same to be wrecked, sunk, or otherwise \ injured or destroyed, and thereby to prejudice or defraud an insurer or any other person, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, and not less than three.

Destroying insured property.

s. 627, Pen. C.

6828. Every person guilty of preparing, making or subscribing, any false or fraudulent manifest, invoice, bill of lading. boat's register or protest, with intent to defraud another, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

CHAPTER 49.

FRAUDULENT DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY INSURED.

Section.

6829. Destroying insured property.

Section.

6830. False proof of loss in insurance.

§ 6829. Every person who wilfully burns, or in any other manner injures or destroys any property whatever, which is at

the time insured against loss or damage by fire, or by any other casualty, with intent to defraud or prejudice the insurer, whether the same be the property of such person or of any other, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding seven years, and not less than four.

False proofs of loss
in insurance.
s. 628, Pen. C.

§6383. Every person who presents or causes to be presented any false or fraudulent claim, or any proof in support of any such claim, upon any contract of \ insurance, for the payment of any loss, or who prepares, makes or subscribes any account, certificate, survey, affidavit, proof of loss, or other book, paper or writing, with intent to present or use the same, or to allow it to . be presented or used in support of any such claim, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

CHAPTER 50.
FALSE WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

Section.
6831. False weights and measures.
6832. Retaining same knowingly.
6833. False weights and measures may be
seized.

Section.
6834. Weights maybe tested and destroyed.
6835. Shall be destroyed, when.
6836. Stamping false weight or false tare.

False weights and
measures.
s. 629, Pen. C.

§6831. If any person with intent to defraud, use a false balance, -weight or measure, in the weighing or measuring of anything whatever that is purchased, sold, bartered, shipped or delivered, for sale or barter, or that is pledged, or given in payment, he shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than five dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not more than thirty days, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall be liable to the injured party in double the amount of damages.

Retaining same
knowingly.
s. 630, Pen. C.

§ 6832. Every person who retains in his possession any weight or measure, knowing it to be false, unless it appears beyond a reasonable doubt that it was so retained without intent to use it, or permit it to be used in violation of the last section, shall be punished as therein provided.

False weights and
measures may be
seized.
s. 631, Pen. C.

§ 6833. Every person who is authorized or enjoined by law to arrest another person for a violation of sections 6831 and 6832, is equally authorized and enjoined to seize any false weights or measures found in the possession of the person so arrested, and to deliver the same to the magistrate before whom the person so arrested is required to be taken.

Weights may be
tested and destroyed.
s. 632, Pen. C.

§ 6834. The magistrate to whom any weight or measure is delivered, pursuant to the last section, shall, upon the examination of the accused, or if the examination is delayed or prevented, without awaiting such examination, cause the same to be tested by comparison with standards conformable to law; and if he finds it to be false, he shall cause it to be destroyed, or to be delivered to the district attorney of the county in which the accused is liable to indictment or trial, as the interests of justice in his judgment require.

Shall be destroyed,
when.
s. 633, Pen. C.
Stamping false
weight or false tare.
s. 634, Pen. C.

§ 6835. Upon the conviction of the accused, such district attorney shall cause any weight or measure in respect whereof the accused stands convicted, and which remains in the possession or under the control of such district attorney, to be destroyed.

§ 6836. Every person who knowingly marks or stamps false or short weight, or false tare on any cask or package, or

knowingly sells or offers for sale any cask or package so marked is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 51.
FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCIES BY INDIVIDUALS.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6837. Fraudulent conveyance.	6839. Assignment to creditor with preference.
6838. Fraudulent removal of property.	
6840. Frauds in bankruptcy.	

Fraudulent
conveyance.
s. 635, Pen. C.

§ 6837. Every person who, being a party to any' conveyance or assignment of ally real or personal property, or of any interest therein, made or created with intent to defraud prior or subsequent purchasers, or to hinder, delay or defraud creditors or other persons, and every person being privy to or knowing of such conveyance, assignment or charge, who wilfully puts the same in use as having been made in good faith, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Fraudulent removal
of property.
s. 636, Pen. C.

6838. Every person who removes any of iiis property out of any county, with intent to prevent the same from being levied upon by any execution or attachment, or who secretes, assigns, conveys or otherwise disposes of any of his property, with intent to defraud any creditor, or to prevent such property being made liable for the payment of his debts, and every person who receives any such property with such intent, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Assignment to
creditor with
preference.
s. 637, Pen. C.

§ 6839. Every person who, knowing that his property is insufficient for the payment of all his lawful debts, assigns, transfers or delivers any property for the benefit of any creditor, or creditors, upon any trust or condition, that any creditor shall receive a preference or priority over any other, except in the cases in which such preference is expressly allowed to be given by law, or with intent to create such preference or priority, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Frauds in
bankruptcy.
s. 638, Pen. C.

§ 6840. Every person who, upon making or prosecuting; any application for a discharge as an insolvent debtor, under the provision of any law now in force, or that may hereafter be enacted, either:

1. Fraudulently presents, or authorizes to be presented on his behalf such application, in a case in which it is not authorized by law; or,
 2. Makes or presents to any court or officer, in support of such application, any petition, schedule, book, account, voucher, or other paper or document, knowing the same to contain any false statement; or,
 3. Fraudulently makes and exhibits, or alters. obliterates or destroys any account or voucher relating to the condition of his affairs, or any entry or statement in such account or voucher; or,
 4. Practices any fraud upon any creditor, with intent to induce him to petition for, or consent to such discharge; or,
 5. Conspires with or induces any person fraudulently to unite as creditor in any petition for such discharge, or to practice any fraud in aid thereof,
- Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 52.
FRAUDULENT INSOLVENCIES BY CORPORATIONS, AND OTHER
FRAUDS IN THEIR MANAGEMENT.

Section.

- 6841. Fraud in subscription for stock.
- 6842. Fraud in procuring organization of stock company.
- 6843. Unauthorized use of names.
- 6844. Unauthorized loans in banks.
- 6845. Loans not invalid.
- 6846. Sale of bank notes.
- 6847. Circulating excess of bank notes.
- 6848. Officer making guarantee or indorsement.
- 6849. Overdrawing account at bank.
- 6850. Insolvent banker cannot receive deposits.
- 6851. Omitting to enter receipt.
- 6852. Destroying or falsifying books.

Fraud in subscription
for stock.
s. 639, Pen. C.

§ 6841. Every person who signs the name of a fictitious person to any subscription for, or agreement to take stock in any corporation, existing or proposed; and every person who signs, to any subscription or agreement, the name of any person, knowing that such person has not means or does not intend in good faith to comply with all the terms thereof, or under any understanding or agreement that the terms of such subscription or agreement are not to be complied with or enforced, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Fraud in procuring
organization of stock
company
s. 640, Pen. C.

§ 6842. Every officer, agent or clerk of any corporation, or of any persons proposing to organize a corporation, or to increase the capital stock of any corporation, who knowingly exhibit: any false, forged or altered book, paper, voucher, security of other instrument of evidence to any public officer or board authorized by law to examine the organization of such corporation, or to investigate its affairs, or to allow an increase of it, capital with intent to deceive such officer or board in respect thereto, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years, and not less than three years.

Unauthorized use
of names.
s. 641, Pen. C.

§ 6843. Every person who, without being authorized so to do, subscribes the name of another to, or inserts the name of another in any prospectus, circular or other advertisement of announcement of any corporation or joint stock association existing or intended to be formed, with intent to permit the same to be published, and thereby to lead persons to believe that the person whose name is so subscribed is an officer, agent, member or promoter of such corporation or association, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Unauthorized loans
in banks.
s. 643, Pen. C.

§ 6844. Every director of any corporation having banking powers, who concurs in any vote or act of the directors of such corporation, or any of them, by which it is intended, either:

1. To make any loan or discount, by which the whole amount of the loans and discounts of the corporation is made to exceed: three times its capital stock then paid in and actually possessed or,

2. To make any loan or discount to any director of such corporation, or upon paper upon which any such director is responsible, to an amount exceeding in the aggregate one-third of the capital stock of such corporation, then paid in and actually possessed,

Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Section.

- 6853. Publishing false reports of corporation.
- 6854. Refusing to permit inspection of books.
- 6855. Insolvencies deemed fraudulent.
- 6856. How punishable.
- 6857. Violation of duty by officer of corporation.
- 6858. Director presumed to have knowledge.
- 6859. Directors presumed to have assented when.
- 6860. Same-When director was absent from meeting.
- 6861. Foreign corporations.
- 6862. Director defined.

Loans not invalid.

s. 644, Pen. C.

Sale of bank notes.

s. 645, Pen. C.

Circulating excess

of bank notes.

s. 646, Pen. C.

Officer making

guarantee or

indorsement.

s. 647, Pen. C.

Overdrawing account

at bank.

s. 648, Pen. C.

Insolvent banker cannot

receive deposits.

s. 1, e. 5, 1879.

Omitting to

enter receipt.

s. 649, Pen. C.

6845. Nothing in the last section shall render any loan made by the directors of any such corporation, in violation thereof, invalid.

§ 6846. Every officer or agent of any corporation, having banking powers, who sells, or causes or permits to be sold any bank notes of such corporation, or pledges or hypothecates, or causes or permits to be pledged or hypothecated, with any other corporation, association or individual, any such notes as a security for a loan or for any liability of such corporation, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

§ 6847. Every officer or agent of any corporation having banking powers, who issues or puts in circulation, or causes or permits to be issued or put in circulation, the bank notes of such corporation, to an amount, which, together with previous issues, leaves in circulation or outstanding a greater amount of notes than such corporation is allowed by law to issue and circulate, is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or both.

§ 6848. Every officer or agent of any banking corporation, who makes or delivers any guarantee or indorsement upon behalf of such corporation, whereby it may become liable upon any of its discounted notes, bills or obligations, in any sum beyond the amount of loans and discounts which such corporation may legally make, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6849. Every officer, agent, teller, clerk or servant of any bank, banking association or savings bank, who knowingly overdraws his account with such bank, and thereby wrongfully obtains the money, notes or funds of such bank, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6850. No bank, banking house, exchange broker, or deposit office or firm, company, corporation or party engaged in the banking, broker or deposit business, shall accept or receive on deposit, with or without interest, any moneys, bank bills, or notes, or United States notes, or United States treasury notes, or currency, or other notes, bills or drafts circulating as money or currency, when such bank, banking house, exchange broker, or deposit office, firm, company or corporation or party is insolvent; and if any such bank, banking house, exchange broker, or deposit office, firm, company, corporation or party shall receive or accept on deposit any such deposits as aforesaid when insolvent, any officer, director, cashier, manager, member, party or managing party thereof, knowing of such insolvency, who shall knowingly receive or accept, be accessory, or permit or connive at the receiving or accepting on deposit therein or thereby, any such deposit as aforesaid, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction shall be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison for a term not to exceed ten years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by both fine and imprisonment, the fine not to exceed ten thousand dollars.

§ 6851. Every director, officer or agent of any corporation or joint stock association, who knowingly receives or possesses himself of any property of such corporation or association, otherwise than in payment of a just demand, and who, with intent to defraud, omits to make, or to cause or direct to be made, a full and true entry thereof, in the books or accounts of such corporation or association, is guilty of a misdemeanor,

Destroying or falsifying books. s. 650, Pen. C.	§ 6852. Every director, officer, agent or member of any corporation or joint stock association, who, with intent to defraud, destroys, alters, mutilates or falsifies any of the books, papers, writings or securities belonging to such corporation or association, or makes or concurs in making any false entry, or omits or -concurs in omitting to make any material entry in any book of accounts, or other record or document kept by such corporation)r association, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years and not less than three, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.
Publishing false reports of corporation. s. 651, Pen. C.	§ 6853. Every director, officer or agent of any corporation)r joint stock association, who knowingly concurs in making, or publishes any written report, exhibit or statement of its affairs)r pecuniary condition, containing any material statement which is false, other than as are mentioned in sections 6842 and 6843, or wilfully refuses or neglects to make or deliver any written report, -exhibit or statement required by law, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Refusing to permit inspection of books. s. 652, Pen. C.	§ 6854. Every officer or agent of any corporation having or keeping an office within this territory, who has in his custody or -control any book, paper or document of such corporation, and who refuses to give to a stockholder or member of such corporation, lawfully demanding, during office hours, to inspect or take a copy of the same, or any part thereof, a reasonable opportunity so to do, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Insolvencies deemed fraudulent. s. 653, Pen. C.	6855. Every insolvency of a moneyed corporation is deemed fraudulent unless its affairs appear, upon investigation, to have been administered fairly and legally, and generally with the same care and diligence that agents receiving a compensation for their services are bound by law to observe.
How punishable. s. 654, Pen. C.	6856. In every case of a fraudulent insolvency of a moneyed corporation, every director thereof who participated in such fraud, if no other punishment is prescribed therefor by this code, or any of the acts which are specified as continuing in force, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Violation of duty by officer of AS corporation. s. 655, Pen. C.	§ 6857. Every director of any moneyed corporation who wilfully does any act, such director, which is expressly forbidden by law, or wilfully omits to perform any duty expressly imposed upon him as such director, by law, the punishment for which act or omission is not otherwise prescribed by this code, or by some of the acts which it specifies as continuing in force, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
Director presumed to have knowledge s. 658, Pen. C.	§ 6858. Every director of a corporation or joint stock association is deemed to possess such a knowledge of the affairs of his corporation, as to enable him to determine whether any act, proceeding or omission of its directors is a violation of this chapter.
Director presumed to have assented, when. s. 659, Pen. C.	6859. Every director of a corporation or joint stock association, who is present at a meeting of the directors at which any act, proceeding or omission of such directors, in violation of this chapter occurs, is deemed to have concurred therein, unless he at the time causes, or in writing requires, his dissent therefrom to be entered in the minutes of the directors.
Same when director was absent from meeting. s. 600, Pen. C.	§ 6860. Every director of a corporation or joint stock association, although not present at a meeting of the directors at which any act, proceeding, or omission of such directors, in viola

tion of this chapter, occurs, is deemed to have concurred therein, if the facts constituting such violation appear on the record or minutes of the proceedings of the board of directors, and he remains a director of the same company for six months thereafter, and does not, within that time, cause, or in writing require his dissent from such illegality to be entered in the minutes of the directors.

Foreign corporations
no defense.
s. 661, Pen. C.

6861. It is no defense to a prosecution for a violation of the provisions of this chapter, that the corporation was one created by the laws of another state, government or country, if it was one carrying on business, or keeping an officer thereof, within this territory.

Director defined
s. 662, Pen. C.

§ 6862. The term director, as used in this chapter, embraces any of the persons having by law the direction or management of the affairs of a corporation by whatever name such persons are described in its charter, or known by law.

CHAPTER 53.

REQUISITES OF STEAMBOAT TICKETS.

Section.

6863. Delay in the departure of vessels.
6864. Requisites of passage tickets.

Section.

6865. Violation of preceding section.

Delay in the
departure of vessels.
s. 671, Pen. C.

§ 6863. Whenever the departure of any vessel, for a passage on board of which, to a port without this territory, any ticket or instrument has been sold, is delayed more than two days after the day of departure mentioned in such ticket, the person holding such ticket is entitled to his board and lodging in such vessel, without any additional charge, from the second day after the day named for departure, until the actual departure of such vessel, and is also entitled to receive from the owners or consignees of such vessel fifty cents per day for each day of such detention. And in case of refusal on the part of the owners, consignees or master of the vessel so detained to comply with this section, the person holding such ticket is entitled to recover back from the owners or consignees the amount of passage paid by him, together with his damages for such detention, not exceeding fifty dollars.

Requisites of passage
tickets.
s. 672, Pen. C.

§ 6864. Every ticket or instrument issued as evidence of a right of passage upon the Missouri river, from any port in this territory, to any port of any other state or territory, and every certificate or order issued for the purpose, or under pretense of procuring any such ticket or instrument, and every receipt for money paid for any such ticket or instrument must state the name of the vessel on board of which the passage is to be made, the name of the owners or consignees of such vessel, the name of the company, or line, if any, to which such vessel belongs, the place from which such passage is to commence, the place where such passage is to terminate, the day of the month and year upon which the voyage is to commence, the name of the person or persons purchasing such ticket or instrument, or receiving such order, certificate or receipt and the amount paid therefor; and such ticket or instrument, order, certificate or receipt, unless sold or issued by the owners or consignees of such vessel, must be signed by their authorized agent.

Violation of
preceding section.
s. 673, Pen. C.

§ 6865. Every person who issues, sells or delivers to another, any ticket, instrument, certificate, order or receipt,

which is not made or filled out as prescribed in the last section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 54.

FRAUDULENT ISSUE OF DOCUMENTS OF TITLES TO MER-

CHANDISE.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6866. Fraudulent bill of lading.	6870. Selling goods without consent of holder of bill of lading.
6867. Fraudulent warehouse receipt.	6871. Bill of lading or receipt must be canceled, when.
6868. Same-Exception.	6872. Law does not apply, when.
6869. Duplicate receipts or vouchers.	

Fraudulent bill
of lading.
s. 677, Pen. C.

§ 6866. Every person being the master, owner or agent of any vessel, or officer or agent of any railroad, express or transportation company, or otherwise being or representing any carrier who delivers any bill of lading, receipt or other voucher, or by which it appears that any merchandise of any description has been shipped on board any vessel, or delivered to any railroad, express or transportation company or other carrier, unless the same has been so shipped or delivered, and is at the time actually under the control of such carrier, or the master, owner or agent of such vessel, or of some officer or agent of such company, to be forwarded as express in such bill of lading, receipt or voucher, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Fraudulent warehouse
receipts.
s. 678, Pen. C.

§ 6867. Every person carrying on the business of a warehouseman, wharfinger or other depositary of property, who issues any receipt, bill of lading or other voucher for any merchandise of any description which has not been actually received upon the premises of such person, and is not under his actual control at the time of issuing such instrument, whether such instrument is issued to a person as being the owner of such merchandise, or as security for any indebtedness, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

When not liable.
s. 679, Pen. C.

§ 6868. No person can be convicted of any offense under the last two sections by reason that the contents of any barrel, box, case, cask or other vessel or package mentioned in the bill of lading, receipt or other voucher, did not correspond with the description given in such instrument of the merchandise received, if such description corresponded substantially with the marks, labels or brands upon the outside of such vessel or package, unless it appears that the accused knew that such marks, labels or brands were untrue.

Duplicate receipts
or vouchers.
s. 680, Pen. C.

§ 6869. Every person mentioned in sections 6866 and 6867, who issues any second or duplicate receipt or voucher, of a kind specified in those sections, at a time while any former receipt or voucher for the merchandise specified in such second receipt is outstanding and uncanceled, without writing across the face of the same the word "duplicate," in a plain and legible manner, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Selling goods without
consent of holder
of bill of lading.
s. 681, Pen. C..

§ 6870. Every person mentioned in sections 6866 and 6867, who sells, hypothecates or pledges any merchandise for which -any bill of lading, receipt or voucher has been issued by him, . without the consent in writing thereto of the person holding

such bill, receipt or voucher, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Bill of lading or receipt must be canceled, when.
s. 682, Pen. C.

§ 6871. Every person, such as mentioned in section 6867, who delivers to another any merchandise for which any bill of lading, receipt or voucher has been issued, unless such receipt or voucher bore upon its face the words "not negotiable," plainly written or stamped, or unless such receipt is surrendered to be canceled at the time of such delivery, or unless, in the case of a partial delivery, a memorandum thereof is indorsed upon such receipt or voucher, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or both.

Law does not apply, when.
s. 683, Pen. C.

§ 6872. The last two sections do not apply where property is demanded by virtue of process of law.

CHAPTER 55.
MALICIOUS INJURIES TO RAILROADS, HIGHWAYS, BRIDGES,
TELEGRAPHS AND DITCHES.

<i>Section.</i> 6873. Injuries to railroads. 6874. When death ensues therefrom. 6875. Injuries to highways. 6876. Obstructing highway. 6877. Injury to toll house or gate.	<i>Section.</i> 6878. Injury to mile boards or guide posts. 6870. Injury to telegraph lines. 6880. Interference with ditches. 6881. Same, penalty.
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Injuries to railroads.
s. 684, Pen. C.

§ 6873. Every person who maliciously, either:
I. Removes, displaces, injures or destroys any part of any railroad, whether for steam or horse cars, or any track of any railroad, or of any branch or branchway, switch, turnout, bridge, viaduct, culvert, embankment, station house, or other structure or fixture, on any part thereof, attached to or connected with any railroad; or,
2. Places any obstruction upon the rails or track of any railroad, or any branch, branchway, or turnout connected with any railroad,
Is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding four years, or in a county jail not less than six months.

When death endues therefrom.
s. 685, Pen. C.

Injuries to highways.
s. 686, Pen. C.

§ 6874. Whenever any offense specified in the last section results in the death of any human being, the offender is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for not less than four years.

Obstructing highway
s. 687, Pen. C.

§ 6875. Every person who maliciously digs up, removes, displaces, breaks, or otherwise injures or destroys any public highway or bridge, or any private way laid out by authority of law, or bridge upon such way, is guilty of felony.

§ 6876. Every person who shall knowingly and wilfully obstruct or plow up, or cause to be obstructed or plowed up, any public highway or public street of any town, except by order of the road supervisors for the purpose of working the same, or injure any bridge on the public highway, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, and shall be liable for all damages to person or property by reason of the same.

Injury to toll house or gate.
s.688, Pen. C.

§ 6877. Every person who maliciously injures or destroys any toll house or turnpike gate is guilty of felony.

Injury to mile boards or guide posts.
s. 689, Pen. C.

§ 6878. Every person who removes or injures any mile board, mile stone or guide post, or any inscription on such, erected upon any highway, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Injuring telegraph lines.
s. 690, Pen. C.

§ 6879. Every person who maliciously takes down, removes, injures or obstructs any line of telegraph or any part thereof, or appurtenance or apparatus therewith connected, or severs any wire thereof, or fraudulently intercepts any message in its passage over such wire, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Unlawful to interfere with irrigating ditches.
s. 1, o. 74, 1887.

§ 6880. It shall be unlawful, for any person or persons, to divert any of the waters from any irrigation ditch, in this territory, or to interfere in any manner whatever with any irrigation ditch, without first having obtained the permission of the owner of such ditch, or of the person or persons lawfully in charge thereof.

Penalty-Jurisdiction of justice of the peace.
s. 2, c. 74, 1887.

§ 6881. Any person or persons violating any of the provisions of the preceding section, shall be deemed to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars, nor more than fifty, and any justice of the peace within the county where such offense may be committed shall have the jurisdiction to try and determine all cases arising under the provisions of said section.

CHAPTER 56.
OF MALICIOUS MISCHIEF.

<i>Section.</i>	<i>Section.</i>
6882. Malicious mischief.	6897. Injury to fruit or melons in day time.
6883. Following sections not restrictive.	6898. Same in the night time
6884. Poisoning cattle.	6899. Injuring fruit trees.
6885.. Killing, maiming or torturing animals.	6900. Removing or altering land marks.
6886. Abusing domestic animals.	6901. Interfering with piers or dams.
6887. Instigating fights between animals.	6902. Destroying dams.
6888. Keeping houses or pits for fighting animals.	6903. Removing or injuring piles.
6889. Wounding or trapping birds in cemetery.	6904. Removing buoys.
6890. Burning buildings or grain.	6905. Removing or masking signal light.
6891. Injuring houses of worship.	6906. Injuring written instructions.
6892. Destroying buildings with explosives.	6907. Defacing election returns.
6893. Endangering human life with explosives.	6908. Opening and reading sealed letters.
6894. Malicious injury to freehold.	6909. Disclosing telegraphic dispatches.
6895. Injuring timber, fences, etc.	6910. Secreting telegraphic dispatch.
6896. Injuring standing crops.	6911. Injuring works of art or improvement.
	6912. Destroying works of literature or art.
	6913. Breaking gas or water pipes.

Malicious mischief.
s. 691, Pen. C.

§ 6882. Every person who maliciously injures, defaces or destroys any real or personal property not his own, in cases other than such as are specified in the following sections, is guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, he- is liable in treble damages for the injury done, to be recovered in a civil action by the owner of such property or public officer having charge thereof.

Following sections not restrictive.
s. 692, Pen. C.

§ 6883. The specification of the acts enumerated in the following sections of this chapter is not intended to restrict or qualify the interpretation of the last section.

Poisoning cattle.
s. 693, Pen. C.

§ 6884. Every person who wilfully administers poison to any animal, the property of another, and every person who maliciously exposes any poisonous substance with intent that the same shall be taken by any such animal, is punishable by im prisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Killing, maiming or torturing animals.
s. 694, Pen. C.

§ 6885. Every person who maliciously kills, maims or wounds any animal, the property of another, or who maliciously and cruelly beats, tortures or injures any animal, whether belonging to himself or another, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Abusing domestic
animals.

s. 695, Pen. C.

Instigating fights
between animals.

s. 696, Pen. C.

Keeping houses or
pits for fighting
animals.

s. 697, Pen. C.

Wounding or trapping
birds in cemetery.

s. 698, Pen. C.

s.2, c.111, 1885.

Burning buildings
or grain.

s. 699, Pen. C.

Injuring house of worship.

s. 700, Pen. C.

Destroying building
with gunpowder or
other explosive.

s. 701, Pen. C.

Endangering human
life with explosive.

s. 702, Pen. C.

Malicious injury
to freehold.

s. 703, Pen. C.

s. 1, c, 42, 1879.

§ 6886. Every person who shall wilfully or negligently maltreat or abuse any domestic animal by exposure to heat or cold, or by deprivation of food or water, or by leaving hitched in the open air during cold weather or storm, or in the night time, shall, upon conviction, be fined not exceeding twenty-five dollars. Any officer finding an animal so maltreated or abused, shall cause the same to be taken care of, and the charges therefor shall be a lien upon such animal, to be collected thereon as upon a pledge.

§ 6887. Every person who maliciously, or for any bet, stake or reward, instigates, encourages or promotes any fight between animals, or instigates or encourages any animal to attack, bite, wound or worry another, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6888. Every person who keeps any house, pit, or other place, to be used in permitting any fight between animals or in any other violation of the last section, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 6889. Every person who, within any public cemetery or burying ground, wounds or traps any birds or destroys any bird's nest, or removes any eggs or young birds from any nest; and every person who buys or sells, or offers or keeps for sale, any bird which has been killed or trapped in violation of this section, is punishable by a fine of five dollars for each offense, recoverable by a civil action in any justice's court within the county where the offense is committed, brought in the name of any person making a complaint.

6890. Every person who wilfully burns any building not the subject of arson, any stack of grain of any kind, or of any hay, any growing or standing grain, grass, trees, or fence, not the property of such person, is punishable by imprisonment in, the territorial prison not exceeding four years and not less than one year, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year.

§ 6891. Every person who wilfully breaks, defaces, or otherwise injures any house of worship, or any part thereof, or any appurtenance thereto, or any book, furniture, ornament, musical instrument, article of silver or plated ware, or other chattel kept therein for use in connection with religious worship, is guilty of felony.

§ 6892. Every person who maliciously, by the explosion of gunpowder, or other explosive substance, destroys, throws down, or injures the whole or any part of any building, by means of which the life or safety of any human being is endangered, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years and not less than three.

§ 6893. Every person who places in, upon, under, against, or near to any building any gunpowder or other explosive substance, with intent to destroy, throw down or injure the whole or any part thereof, under circumstances that, if such intent were accomplished, human life or safety would be endangered thereby, although no damage is done, is guilty of felony.

§ 6894. Every person who wilfully commits any trespass by either:
1. Cutting down or destroying any kind of wood or timber, standing or growing upon the lands of another; or, driving or riding through, into, or across any cultivated hedge or tree row, or any grove of ornamental trees or orchard of fruit trees grow

ing upon the land of another, or in any other manner injuring the same; or,
2. Carrying away any kind of wood or timber that has been cut down, and is lying on such lands; or,
3. Maliciously severing from the freehold any produce thereof, or anything attached thereto; or,
4. Digging, taking, or carrying away from any lot situated within the bounds of any incorporated city, without the license of the owner, or legal occupant thereof, any earth, soil, or stone, being a part of the freehold, or severed therefrom at some previous time, under such circumstances as would render the trespass a larceny, if the thing so severed or carried away were personal property; or,
5. Digging, taking, or carrying away from any land in any incorporated city or town of this territory, laid down on the map or plan of said city or town as a street or avenue, or otherwise established or recognized as a street or avenue, without the license of the mayor and common council or other governing body of such city or town, or owner of the fee thereof, any earth, soil, or stone, under such circumstances as would render the trespass a larceny, if the thing so severed or carried away were personal property,
Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Injuring timber,
fences, etc.
s. 704, Pen. C.

§ 6895. Every person who shall wantonly or maliciously cut, dig up, or injure any timber set out, planted, cultivated, or growing naturally, or who shall wantonly or maliciously open, let down, throw down, or prostrate any fence, gate, or bars, belonging to any enclosure of any description of cultivated and growing timber, or tears down or opens any such fence, gate, or bars, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall be liable in damages to the party injured.

Injuring standing
crops.
s. 705, Pen. C.

§ 6896. Every person who maliciously injures or destroys any standing crops, grain, cultivated fruits, or vegetables, the property of another, in any case for which a punishment is not otherwise prescribed by this code, or by some of the statutes which it specifies as continuing in force, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Injuring fruit or
melons in the day
time.
s. 706, Pen. C.

§ 6897. Every person who maliciously or mischievously enters in the day time, the enclosure, or goes upon the premises of another, with the intent to knock off, pick, destroy, or carry away, or having lawfully entered or gone upon does afterward wrongfully knock off, pick, destroy, or carry away any apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, or other fruit, melons, or flowers of any tree, shrub, bush, or vine, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars and not less than five dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

Same in the
night time.
s. 707, Pen. C.

§ 6898. Every person who shall, maliciously or mischievously enter the enclosure, or go upon the premises of another in the night time, and knock off, pick, destroy, or carry away, any apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes, or other fruit, melons \ or flowers, of any tree, shrub, bush, or vine, or having entered the enclosure or gone upon the premises of another, in the night time, with the intent to knock off, pick, destroy, or carry away any fruit or flowers, as aforesaid, be actually found thereon, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceed

ing one hundred and not less than ten dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days. .

Injuring fruit Trees
s. 708, Pen. C.

§ 6899. Every person who shall, maliciously or mischievously, bruise, break or pull up, cut down, carry away, destroy, or in anywise injure any fruit or ornamental tree, shrub, vine, or material for hedge, being, growing, or standing on the land of another, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred and not less than ten dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days.

Removing or altering landmarks.
s. 709, Pen. C.

§ 6900. Every person who, either:
1. Maliciously removes any monuments of stone, wood, or other material, erected for the purpose of designating any point in the boundary of any lot or tract of land; or,
2. Maliciously defaces or alters the marks upon any tree, post, or other monument, made for the purpose of designating any point, course, or line in any such boundary; or,
3. Maliciously cuts down or removes any tree upon which any such marks have been made for such purpose, with intent to destroy such marks,
Is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Interfering with piers or dams.
s. 710, Pen. C.
Destroying dam.
s. 711, Pen. C.

§ 6901. Every person who, without authority of law, interferes with any pier, booms or dams, lawfully erected or maintained upon any waters within this territory, or hoists any gate in or about said dams, is guilty of a misdemeanor.
§ 6902. Every person who maliciously destroys any dam or structure erected to create hydraulic power, or any embankment necessary for the support thereof, or maliciously makes, or causes to be made, any aperture in such dam or embankment, with intent to destroy the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Removing or injuring Piles
s. 712, Pen. C.

§ 6903. Every person who maliciously draws up or removes, or cuts or otherwise injures any piles fixed in the ground and used for securing any bank or dam of any river, canal, drain, aqueduct, marsh, reservoir, pool, port, dock, quay, jetty or lock, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years and not less than two, or by imprisonment in a county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

Removing buoy.
s. 713, Pen. C.

6904. Every person who wilfully removes any buoy placed in the Missouri river by any lawful authority, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Removing or masking signal light.
s. 714, Pen. C.

§ 6905. Every person who unlawfully masks, alters or removes any light or signal, or wilfully exhibits any false light or signal, with intent to bring any locomotive or any railway car or train of cars into danger, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding ten years and not less than three years.

Injuring writ instructions.
s. 715, Pen. C.

6906. Every person who maliciously mutilates, tears, defaces, obliterates, or destroys any written instrument being the property of another, the false making of which would be forgery, is punishable in the same manner as the forgery of such instrument is made punishable.

Defacing election returns.
s. 716, Pen. C.

§ 6907. Every messenger appointed by authority of law to receive and carry any report, certificate, or certified copy of any statement relating to the result of any election, who wilfully mutilates, tears, defaces, obliterates or destroys the same, or does any other act which prevents the delivery of it as required by law, and every person who takes away from such messenger any

such report, certificate, or certified copy, with intent to prevent its delivery, or who wilfully does any injury or other act such as is above specified, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years and not less than two years.

opening and reading
sealed letters.
s. 717, Pen. C.

§ 6908. Every person who wilfully opens or reads, or causes to be read, any sealed letter not addressed to himself, without being authorized so to do, either by the writer of such letter, or by the person to whom it is addressed, and every person who without like authority publishes any letter, knowing it to have been opened in violation of this section or any part thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Destroying telegraphic
dispatches.
s.1, c. 109,1883.

§ 6909. Every person who discloses the contents of any telegraphic dispatch, or any part thereof addressed to another person, without the permission of such person, except upon the lawful order of a court or the judge thereof, to his loss, injury, or disgrace, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Secreting telegraphic
dispatch.
s. 719, Pen. C.

§ 6910. Every person having in his possession any telegraphic dispatch addressed to another, maliciously secretes, conceals or suppresses the same, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Injuring works of art
or improvement.
s. 720, Pen. C.

§ 6911. Every person who wilfully injures, disfigures or destroys, not being the owner thereof, any monument, work of art, or useful or ornamental improvement, within the limits of any village, town or city, or any shade tree or ornamental plant, growing therein, whether situated upon private ground, or on any street, sidewalk or public park or place, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Destroying ,works
of literature or art.
s. 21, Pen. C.

6912. Every person who maliciously cuts, tears, disfigures, soils, obliterates, breaks or destroys any book, map, chart, picture, engraving, statue, coin, model, apparatus, specimen or other work of literature or art, or object of curiosity deposited in any public library, gallery, museum, collection, fair or exhibition, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year.

Breaking gas or
water pipes.
s. 722, Pen. C.

§ 6913. Every person who wilfully breaks, digs up or obstructs, any pipe or main for conducting gas or water, any works erected for supplying buildings with gas or water, or any appurtenances or appendages therewith connected, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding three years, or in a county jail not exceeding one year.

CHAPTER 5;.

OFFENSES PERTAINING TO SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Section.
6914. Illegally granting license.
6915. Soiling liquor to Indian.
6916. Pnblic intoxication.
6917. Selling liquor to minor&.

Section.
6918. Selling liquor to paupers.
6919. Selling liquor on Sunday
6920. Same on boat.

Illegally granting
license.
s. 723, Pen. C.

§ 6914. Every officer or other person whose duty it is made by law to grant license to sell intoxicating liquors, or any one who grants any such license contrary to the provisions of the political code, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

Selling liquor to Indian.
724, Pen. C.

§ 6915. Every person who shall give, barter, sell, or in any manner dispose of any intoxicating liquor to any Indian, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

Public intoxication.
s. 725, Pen. C.

§ 6916. Every person being found intoxicated in any public place, is punishable, upon conviction before a justice of the peace, by a fine of ten dollars.

Selling liquors to minors.

s. 726, Pen. C.

6917. Every person found guilty of selling any intoxicating liquors, by agent or otherwise, to minors, unless upon the written order of their parents, guardians or family physicians, or to persons intoxicated, or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated, is punishable by a fine not exceeding one hundred and fifty dollars, and not less than twenty dollars for each offense.

Selling liquor to

paupers.

s. 727, Pen. C.

§ 6918. Every person who sells or gives to any person, knowing him to be a pauper, or inmate of any poor house or alms house, any strong or spirituous liquor, or wine, without authority from the superintendent or physician of such poor house or alms house, is punishable by a fine of twenty-five dollars.

Selling liquor on

Sunday.

s. 728, Pen. C.

§ 6919. Every innkeeper, or person licensed to sell liquors, who sells or gives away any strong or spirituous liquor, or wine, upon Sunday, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Same on boat.

s. 729, Pen. C.

§ 6920. Every master or other person engaged in navigating any steamboat, who allows any liquors mentioned in the last section to be sold on his boat on Sunday, while stopping at any wharf, landing, city or town in this territory, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

[For offense of selling liquor near religious meeting, see section 6254.]

[For offense of selling liquor on election day, see sections 6295 and 6409.]

[For offense of selling liquor in court house or prison, see section 6409.]

[For offense of selling liquor to prisoners, see sections 7805, 7806 and 7807.1

[For offense of selling liquor on fair grounds, see section 188.]

CHAPTER 58.
MISCELLANEOUS CRIMES.

Section.

6921. District attorneys and their partners.

6922. Prosecutors advising the defense.

6923. Attorneys may defend themselves.

6924. Intimidating laborers.

6925. Intimidating employers.

6926. Conspiracies and mobs against, nines.

6927. Taking saw logs.

6928. Receiving stolen logs.

6929. Concealing estrays or lost goods.

Section.

6930. Destroying or injuring domestic animals.

6931. Hours of labor for women and children.

6932. Harboring Indians.

6933. Removing or destroying mortgaged chattels.

6934. Injurious acts not expressly forbidden.

District attorneys and

their partners.

s. 730, Pen. C.

§ 6921. Every attorney who, directly or indirectly, advises in relation to, or aids or promotes the defense of any action or, proceeding in any court, the prosecution of which is carried on, ' aided or promoted by any person as district attorney or other public prosecutor, with whom such person is directly or indirectly connected as a partner, or who takes or receives, directly or indirectly, from or on behalf of any defendant therein, any valuable consideration, upon any understanding or agreement whatever, express or implied, having relation to the defense thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and, in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, he forfeits his license to practice.

Prosecutors advising

the defense.

s. 731, Pen. C.

§ 6922. Every attorney who, having prosecuted or in any manner aided or promoted any action or proceeding in any court, as district attorney or other public prosecutor, afterward, directly or indirectly, advises in relation to, or takes any part in, the defense thereof, as attorney or otherwise, or takes or receives any valuable consideration from or on behalf of any defendant therein, upon any understanding or agreement whatever, express or implied, having relation to the defense thereof, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and, in addition to the punishment prescribed therefor, he forfeits his license to practice.

Attorneys may defend

themselves.

s. 732, Pen. C.

6923. The two last sections do not prohibit an attorney from defending himself in person, as attorney or as counsel, when prosecuted either civilly or criminally.

Intimidating laborers.

s. 733, Pen. C.

§ 6924. Every person who, by any use of force, threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent any hired foreman, journeyman, apprentice, workman, laborer, servant or other person employed by another, from continuing or performing his work, or from accepting any new work or employment, or to induce such hired person to relinquish his work or employment, or to return any work he has in hand, before it is finished, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Intimidating employers.

s. 734, Pen. C.

§ 6925. Every person who, by any use of force, threats or intimidation, prevents or endeavors to prevent another from employing any person, or to compel another to employ any person, or to force or induce another to alter his mode of carrying on business, or to limit or increase the number of his hired foremen, journeymen, apprentices, workmen, laborers, servants or other persons employed by him, or their rate of wages or time of service, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Conspiracies andmobs against mines.

s. 735, Pen. C.

§ 6926. In all cases where two or more persons shall associate themselves together for the purpose of obtaining possession of any lode, gulch or placer claim, then in the actual possession of another, by force and violence, or by threats of violence, or by stealth, and shall proceed to carry out such purpose by making threats against the party or parties in possession, or who shall enter upon such lode or mining claim for the purpose aforesaid, or who shall enter upon or into any lode, gulch, placer claim or quartz mill or other mining property, or, not being upon such property but within hearing of the same, shall make any threats or make use of any language, sign or gesture calculated to intimidate any person or persons at work on said property from continuing work thereon or therein, or to intimidate others from engaging to work thereon or therein, every such person so offending, shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months and not less than thirty days, and by fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, such fine to be discharged either by payment confinement in such jail until such fine is discharged at the rate of two dollars and fifty cents per day. On trials under this section, proof of a common purpose of two or more persons to obtain possession of property as aforesaid, or to intimidate laborers as above set forth, accompanied or followed by any of the acts above specified, by any of them, shall be sufficient evidence to convict any one committing such acts, although the parties may not be associated together at the time of committing the same.

Taking saw logs

s. 736, Pen. C.

§ 6927. Any person who shall wilfully and without authority take any saw logs that may be on any river or on the land adjoining or near a river, which may have floated down said river, or on to said land, and shall remove or attempt to remove the same, or who shall cut or split said logs or otherwise destroy u' injure them, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, where the value of the logs exceeds one hundred dollars, be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not more than one year nor less than three months, and by fine not to exceed one hundred and not less than ten dollars and where the value of the logs is one hundred dollars or less the punishment shall be by fine not exceeding eighty and no less than twenty dollars.

Receiving stolen logs.

s. 737, Pen. C.

§ 6928. Any person who shall purchase, receive or secrete saw logs so taken or removed, or who shall cut or otherwise

injure logs so taken or removed, knowing them to have been so taken or removed, shall be punished as prescribed in the preceding section.

Concealing estrays
or lost goods.

s. 738, Pen. C.

§ 6929. Any person who shall attempt to conceal any stray, or any lost goods, found or taken up by him, or shall efface any marks or brands thereon, or carry the same beyond the limits of the territory, or knowingly permit the same to be done, or shall wilfully fail to cause the same to be advertised, sold or otherwise dealt with as provided by the statute on stray and lost goods, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars nor less than ten dollars, one-half to be paid to the informer and the other half into the county treasury.

Destroying or injuring
domestic animals.

s. 2, c. 62, 1881.

§ 6930. If any person or persons shall wilfully and maliciously kill or destroy any neat cattle, horse, mule, ass or-sheep of any' age or value, the property of another or others, or shall wilfully or maliciously injure any such animal or animals, the property of another or others, he or they shall be punished by ij imprisonment in the territorial prison not exceeding five years, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Hours of labor for
woman or child.

s. 739, Pen. C.

§ 6931. Every owner, stockholder, overseer, employer, clerk or foreman, of any manufactory, workshop or other place used for mechanical or manufacturing purposes, who, having control, shall compel any woman or any child under eighteen years of age, or permit any child under fourteen years of age, to labor in any day exceeding ten hours, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred and not less than ten dollars.

Harboring Indians.

s. 740, Pen. C.

§ 6932. Every person who shall harbor or keep on or about his premises or place of abode, within any organized county in this territory, any Indian or Indians, who have not adopted the manners and habits of civilized life, or who induces or encourages any such Indian or Indians to camp, remain or hunt for any time or for any purpose within any village or settlement of white people, or in the vicinity of such village or settlement within any organized county in this territory, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction, shall be punished by fine not less than twenty :five dollars for each Indian so kept, harbored or induced to remain, and shall stand committed until such fine and costs are paid; provided, the aggregate of such fine, upon each conviction, shall not exceed one hundred dollars.

Removing or
destroying mortgaged
chattels.

s. 579, Pen. C.

§ 6933. Every mortgagor of personal property, or his legal representatives, who, while his mortgage thereof remains in force and unsatisfied, wilfully destroys, removes, conceals, sells or in any manner disposes of or materially injures the property or any part thereof, covered by such mortgage, without the written consent of the then holder of such mortgage, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and shall, upon conviction, be punished by imprisonment in the territorial prison for a period not exceeding three years, or in the county jail not exceeding one year, and by fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Injurious acts not
expressly forbidden.

s. 742, Pen. C.

§6934. Every person who wilfully and wrongfully commits any act which grossly injures the person or property of another, or which grossly disturbs the public peace or health, or which openly outrages public decency, and is injurious to public morals, although no punishment is expressly prescribed therefor by this code, is guilty of a misdemeanor.

CHAPTER 59.
GENERAL PROVISIONS.

Section.

- 6935. Acts punishable in different ways.
- 6936. Acts punishable under foreign law.
- 6937. Foreign conviction or acquittal.
- 6938. Contempts punishable as crimes.
- 6939. Mitigation of punishment.
- 6940. Aiding in a misdemeanor.
- 6941. Sending letter, when complete.
- 6942. Failure to Perform duty.
- 6943. Attempts to commit crimes.
- 6944. Failures to commit crimes, punishable how.
- 6945. Restriction of last two sections.
- 6946. Second offenses, increased penalty.
- 6947. Attempt to conceal death of child.
- 6948. Other attempts-Increased penalty for subsequent offenses.
- 6949. Foreign conviction.
- 6950. Two or more terms of imprisonment.
- 6951. Imprisonment for life.
- 6952. Sentence, how to be limited.
- 6953. Juvenile offenders.
- 6954. Fine added to imprisonment.
- 6955. Civil rights suspended.
- 6956. Civil death.
- 6957. Person of convict protected.
- 6958. Conviction does not work forfeiture.
- 6959. Testimony-Privilege of witnesses and perjury.

Acts punishable in
different ways.
s. 743, Pen. C.

Acts punishable under
foreign law.
s. 744, Pen. C.
Foreign conviction
or acquittal.
s. 745, Pen. C.

Contempts punishable
as crimes.
s. 746, Pen. C.
Mitigation of
punishment
s. 747, Pen. C.

Aiding in a
misdemeanor.
s. 748, Pen. C.

Sending letter, when
complete.
s. 749, Pen. C.

Section

- 6960. Definition of terms.
- 6961. Wilfully, defined
- 6962. Neglect-Negligence.
- 6963. Corruptly.
- 6964. Malice-Malicious.
- 6965. Knowingly.
- 6966. Bribe.
- 6967. Vessel.
- 6968. Peace officer.
- 6969. Magistrate.
- 6970. Signature.
- 6971. Writing includes printing.
- 6972. Real property.
- 6973. Personal property.
- 6974. Property defined.
- 6975. Person defined.
- 6976. Same--Includes governments.
- 6977. Singular includes plural.
- 6978. Gender.
- 6979. Present tense.
- 6980. Intent to defraud.
- 6981. Civil remedies not affected.
- 6982. Proceedings to impeach or remove.
- 6983. Military punishment.
- 6984. Fines to go to county general fund.
- 6985. Costs to be taxed against defendant.

§ 6935. An act or omission which is made punishable in different ways by different provisions of this code or other penal statute, may be punished under either of such provisions, except that in the cases specified in sections 6946 to 6949, inclusive, the punishments therein prescribed are substituted for those prescribed for a first offense, but in no case can it be punished under more than one; and an acquittal or conviction an sentence under either one, bars a prosecution for the same act o omission under any other.

§6936. An act or omission declared punishable by this code is not less so because it is also punishable under the haws of another state, government or country, unless the contrary is expressly declared in this code.

6937. But whenever it appears upon the trial of an indictment that the accused has already been acquitted or convicted upon any criminal prosecution under the laws of another state, government or country, founded upon the act o l omission in respect to which he is upon trial, this is a sufficient defense.

§ 6938. A criminal act is not the less punishable as a crime because it is also declared to be punishable as a contempt.

§ 6939. But where it is made to appear at the time of passing sentence upon a person convicted upon indictment, that such person has already paid a fine or suffered an imprisonment for the act which he stands convicted, under an order adjudging it a contempt, the court authorized to pass sentence may mitigate the punishment to be imposed, in its discretion.

§ 6940. Whenever an act is declared a misdemeanor, and no punishment for counseling or aiding in the commission of such act is expressly prescribed by law, every person who coun sels or aids another in the commission of such act is guilty. of misdemeanor.

§ 6941. In the various cases in which the sending of a letter is made criminal by this code, the offense is deemed complete from the time when such letter is deposited in any postoffice or

any other place, or delivered to any person with intent that it shall be forwarded. And the party may be indicted and tried in any county wherein such letter is so deposited or delivered, or in which it shall be received by the person to whom it is addressed.

Failure to perform
duty.

s. 750, Pen. C.

Attempts to commit
crimes.

s. 751, Pen. C

Failures to commit
crimes punishable,
how.

s. 752, Pen. C.

§ 6942. No person is punishable for an omission to perform an act, where such act has been performed by another person acting in his behalf, and competent by law to perform it.

§ 6943. No person can be convicted of an attempt to commit a crime when it appears that the crime intended or attempted was perpetrated by such person in pursuance of such attempt.

6944. Every person who attempts to commit any crime, an in such attempt does any act toward the commission of such crime, but fails, or is prevented or intercepted in the perpetration thereof, is punishable, where no provision is made by law for the punishment of such attempt, as follows:

1. If the offense so attempted be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for four years or more, or by imprisonment in a county jail, the person guilty of such attempt is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison, or in a county jail, as the case may be, for a term not exceeding one-half the longest term of imprisonment prescribed upon a conviction for the offense so attempted.

2. If the offense so attempted be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for any time less than four years, the person guilty of such attempt is punishable by imprisonment in a county jail for not more than one year.

3. If the offense so attempted be punishable by a fine, the offender convicted of such attempt is punishable by a fine not exceeding one-half the largest fine which may be imposed upon a conviction of the offense so attempted.

4. If the offense so attempted be punishable by imprisonment and by a fine,. the offender convicted of such attempt may be punished by both imprisonment and fine, not exceeding onehalf the longest term of imprisonment, and one-half the largest fine which may be imposed upon a conviction for the offense so attempted.

Restriction.

s. 753, Pen. C.

§ 6945. The last two sections do not protect a person who, in attempting unsuccessfully to commit a crime, accomplishes the commission of another and different crime, whether greater or less in guilt, from suffering the punishment prescribed by law for the crime committed.

Second offenses when
first was live years
or less How punished.

s. 754, Pen. C.

6946. Every person who, having been convicted of any offense punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison, commits any crime after such conviction, is punishable therefor as follows

1.If the offense of which such person is subsequently convicted is such that upon a first conviction an offender would be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for any term exceeding five years, such person is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for a term not less than ten years.

2. If such subsequent offense is such that, upon a first conviction the offender would be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for five years, or any less term, then the person convicted of such subsequent offense is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for a term not exceeding ten years.

3. If such subsequent conviction is for petit larceny, or for any attempt to commit an offense which, if committed, would be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison, then the

	person convicted of such subsequent offense is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for a term not exceeding five years.
Attempt to conceal death of child. s. 755, Pen. C.	§ 6947. Every woman who, having been convicted of endeavoring to conceal the birth of any issue of her body, which, if born alive, would be a bastard, or the death of any such issue under the age of two years, subsequently to such conviction endeavors to conceal any such birth or death of issue of her body, is punishable by imprisonment in the territorial orison not exceeding five years and not less than two.
Second offenses When first punishable for more than five years or for petite larceny. s. 756, Pen. C.	§ 6948. Every person who, having been convicted of petit larceny, or of an attempt to commit an offense which, if perpetrated, would be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison, commits any crime after such conviction, is punishable as follows: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. If such subsequent offense is such that upon a first conviction the offender would be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for life, at the discretion of the court, such person is punishable by imprisonment in such prison during life.2. If such subsequent offense is such that upon a first conviction the offender would be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison for any term less than for life, such person is punishable by imprisonment in such prison for the longest term prescribed upon a conviction for such first offense.3. If such subsequent conviction is for petit larceny, or for any attempt to commit an offense which, if perpetrated, would be punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison, then such person is punishable by imprisonment in such prison for a term not exceeding five years.
Foreign conviction. s. 757, Pen. C.	§ 6949. Every person who has been convicted in any other state, government or country of an offense which, if committed within this territory, would be punishable by the laws of this territory by imprisonment in the territorial prison, is punishable for any subsequent crime committed within this territory, in the manner prescribed in the last three sections, and to the same extent as if such first conviction had taken place in a court of this territory.
Two or more terms of imprisonment. s. 758, Pen. C.	6950. When any person is convicted of two or more crimes before sentence has been pronounced upon him for either the imprisonment to which he is sentenced upon the second or other subsequent conviction, must commence at the termination of the first term of imprisonment to which he shall be adjudged, or at the termination of the second or other subsequent term of imprisonment, as the case may be.
Imprisonment for life. s. 759, Pen. C. s. 1, c. 67, 1885.	6951. Whenever any person is declared punishable for a crime by imprisonment in the territorial prison for a term not less than any specified number of years, and no limit to the duration of such imprisonment is declared, the court authorized to pronounce judgment upon such conviction may, in its discretion, sentence such offender to imprisonment during his natural life, or for any number of years not less than such as are prescribed.
Sentence, how to be limited. s. 760, Pen. C.	§ 6952. In cases where convicts sentenced to be imprisoned in the territorial prison for a longer period than one year, it is the duty of the court before which the conviction is had to limit the time of the sentence, so that it will expire between the month of March and the month of November, unless the exact period of the sentence is fixed by law.

Juvenile offenders.
s. 761, Pen. C.

§ 6953. Whenever any person under the age of sixteen years is convicted of an offense punishable by imprisonment in the territorial prison, the court before whom such conviction was had may, in its discretion, sentence the person so convicted to imprisonment in the county jail of the county in which such conviction was had.

Fine may be added to imprisonment.
s. 762, Pen. C.

§ 6954. Upon a conviction for any crime punishable by imprisonment in any jail or prison, in relation to which no fine is herein prescribed, the court may impose a fine on the offender not exceeding two hundred dollars in addition to the imprisonment prescribed.

Civil rights suspended.
s. 763, Pen. C.

§ 6955. A sentence of imprisonment in the territorial prison for any term less than for life, suspends all the civil rights of the person so sentenced, and forfeits all public offices, and all private trusts, authority or power, during the term of such imprisonment.

Civil death.
s. 764, Pen. C.

§ 6956. A person sentenced to imprisonment in the territorial prison for life, is thereafter deemed civilly dead.

Person of convict protected.
s. 765, Pen. C.

§ 6957. The person of a convict sentenced to imprisonment in the territorial prison is under the protection of the law, and any injury to his person, not authorized by law, is punishable in the same manner as if he was not convicted or sentenced.

Conviction does not work forfeiture.
s. 766, Pen. C.

§ 6958. No conviction of any person for crime works any forfeiture of any property, except in the cases of any outlawry for treason, and other cases in which a forfeiture is expressly imposed by law.

TestimonyPrivilege of witnesses and perjury.
s. 767, Pen. C.

§ 6959. The various sections of this code which declare that evidence obtained upon the examination of a person as a witness shall not be received against him in any criminal proceeding, do not forbid such evidence being proved against such person upon any proceedings founded upon a charge of perjury committed in such examination.

Definition of terms.
s. 768, Pen. C.

§ 6960. Wherever the terms mentioned in the following sections are employed in this code, they are deemed to be employed in the senses hereafter affixed to them, except where a different sense plainly appears.

Wilfully defined.
s. 769, Pen. C.

§ 6961. The term "wilfully," when applied to the intent which an act is done or omitted, implies simply a purpose or willingness to commit the act or the omission referred to. It does not require any intent to violate law, or to injure another, or to acquire any advantage.

Neglect-Negligence.
s. 770, Pen. C.

§ 6962. The terms "neglect," "negligence," "negligent," and "negligently," when so employed, import a want of such attention to the nature or probable consequences of the act or omission as a prudent man ordinarily bestows in acting in his own concerns.

Corruptly.
s. 771, Pen. C.

§ 6963. The term "corruptly" when so employed, imports a wrongful design to acquire some pecuniary or other advantage to the person guilty of the act or omission referred to.

Malice-Malicious.
s. 772, Pen. C.

§ 6964. The terms "malice" and "maliciously," when so employed, import a wish to vex, annoy or injure another person, established either by proof or presumption of law.

Knowingly.
s. 773, Pen. C.

§ 6965. The term "knowingly," when so applied, imports only a knowledge that the facts exist which bring the act or omission within the provisions of this code. It does not require any knowledge of the unlawfulness of such act or omission.

Bribe.
s. 774, Pen. C.

§ 6966. The term "bribe" signifies any money, goods, right in action, property, thing of value or advantage, present or

vessel.
s. 775, Pen. C.

prospective, or any promise or undertaking to give any, asked, given or accepted, with a corrupt intent to influence unlawfully the person to whom it is given, in his action, vote or opinion, in any public or official capacity.

§ 6967. The word "vessel," when used with reference to shipping, includes ships of all kinds, steamboats, and steamships, canal boats, and every structure adapted to be navigated from place to place.

Peace officer.
s. 776, Pen. C.

§ 6968. The term "peace officer" signifies any sheriff, coroner, constable, policeman, watchman of an incorporation, city or town, and such other officer or officers whose duty it is made to enforce and preserve the public peace.

Magistrate.
s. 777, Pen. C.

§ 6969. The term "magistrate" signifies any justice of the peace, judge of probate court, mayor of an incorporated city or town, and such other officer or officers whose duty it is made by law to examine and punish violations of the public peace.

Signature.
s. 778, Pen. C.
Writing includes

§ 6970. The term "signature" includes any name, mark or .sign, written with intent to authenticate any instrument or writing.

printing
s. 779, Pen. C.

§6971. The term "writing" includes printing.

Real property.
s. 780, Pen. C.

§ 6972. The term "real property" includes every estate, interest and right in lands, tenements and hereditaments.

Personal property.
s. 781, Pen. C.

§ 6973. The term "personal property" includes every description of money, goods, chattels, effects, evidences of right in action, and written instruments by which any pecuniary obligation, right or title to property, real or personal, is created or acknowledged, transferred, increased, defeated, discharged or diminished.

Property defined.
s. 782, Pen. C.

§6974. The term "property" includes both real and personal property.

Person defined.
s. 783, Pen. C.

§6975. The word "person" includes corporations, as well as natural persons.

Same.
s. 784, Pen. C.

§ 6976. Where the term "person" is used in this code to designate the party whose property may be the subject of any offense, it includes this territory, any other state, government or country which may lawfully own any property within this territory, and all public and private corporations or joint associations, as well as individuals.

Singularincludes plural.
s. 785, Pen. C.

§ 6977. The singular number includes the plural, and the plural the singular.

Gender.
s. 786, Pen. C.

§ 6978. Words used in the masculine gender, comprehend as well the feminine and neuter.

Present tense.
s. 787, Pen. C.

§ 6979. Words used in the present tense include the future, but exclude the past.

Intent to defraud.
s. 788, Pen. C.

§ 6980. Whenever, by any of the provisions of this code an intent to defraud is required in order to constitute any offense, it is sufficient if an intent appears to defraud any person, association, or body politic or corporate whatever.

Civil remedies not
affected.

§ 6981. The omission to specify or affirm in this code, any liability to any damages, penalty, forfeiture or other remedy, imposed by law, and allowed to be recovered or enforced in any civil action or proceeding, for any act or omission declared punishable herein, does not affect any right to recover or enforce the same.

s. 789, Pen. C.
Proceeding to impeach

§ 6982. The omission to specify or affirm in this code any ground of forfeiture of a public office or other trust or special authority conferred by law, to impeach, remove, depose or suspend any public officer or other person holding any trust,

or remove.
s. 790, Pen. C.

appointment or other special authority conferred by law, does not affect such forfeiture or power, or any proceeding authorized by law to carry into effect such impeachment, removal, deposition or suspension.

Military punishments.
s. 791, Pen. C.

§ 6983. This code does not affect any power conferred by law upon any court martial or other military authority or officer to impose or inflict punishment upon offenders; nor any power conferred by law upon any public body, tribunal or officer, to impose or inflict punishment for a contempt; nor any provisions of the laws relating to apprentices, bastards, disorderly persons, Indians and vagrants.

Fines to go to
county general fund.
s. 792, Pen. C.
s.2,c. 111, 1885

§ 6984. All fines, forfeitures and pecuniary penalties, prescribed as a punishment, by any of the provisions of this code, - when collected, shall be paid into the treasury of the proper s. county, to be added to the county general fund.

Cost taxed against
defendant.
s. 793, Pen. C.

§ 6985. In all cases of conviction, the costs of the prosecution shall be taxed against the defendant, and enforced as other - judgments in criminal causes.